The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3484. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Still Occupying Fredericksburgh.

A Demand Made for the Surrender of the City.

The Crossing of the River to Be Disputed.

LONGSTREET'S REBEL FORCES THERE.

Stoppage of Railroad Communication with Richmond.

MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that the rebels still occupy Fredericksburgh with a small force, to dispute the crossing of the river.

Some guns were yesterday brought to bear upon two ravines on the opposite side of the river, through which the railroad passes. The result is that no trains have attempted to run since.

The weather is very disagreeable indeed, it having rained heavily all yesterday afternoon, swelling the streams to an unusual height.

There is no news from the rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Nov. 21—11 P. M.

Gen. PATRICK, Provost Marshal General of the Army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericksburgh, under a flag of truce, conveying to the civil authorities of that city the following letter, demanding its surrender:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 21.

To the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburgh:

GENTLEMEN: Under cover of the houses of your city shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depôts of such troops. This condition of things must terminate, and by direction of Gen. BURNSIDE I accordingly demand the surrender of the city to the United States, as the representatives of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon. Failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the city of women and children, the sick and wounded, and aged, &c., which period having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town. Upon taking possession of the city, every necessary means will be taken to preserve order and secure the protective operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER, Brevet-Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Right Grand Division.

On arrival on the opposite side of the river, Gen. PATRICK was conveyed to the guard-house by the military, where he was detained until the reply was ready. In the meantime his communication was conveyed to Gen. LONGSTREET, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city. As the demand was made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor sent an answer, which was evidently written at the dictation of Gen. LONGSTREET, to the effect that the complaints enumerated should be remedied, so far as firing on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned; also, that the rebels would dispute the occupation of the city by the Government forces. He complained of the short space of time allowed for the removing of the women, children and sick soldiers.

The giving of any more time, as requested, is now under consideration. Permission has been given the citizens to run one train from the city, but only for the conveying of women and children.

The news to-day received from JACKSON shows that he had rented a house in Winchester for his family. His troops are in front of the city, with a regiment of cavalry at Martinsburgh.

REPORTS FROM AQUIA CREEK.

AQUIA CREEK, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Last night a number of guerrillas were seen in this vicinity looking out for opportunities doubtless to murder or plunder. They keep out of the way in the day time. We hope some of them will be caught and hung.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FAIRFAX.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

Your correspondent at Fairfax sends the following, dated Nov. 21:

We have pretty reliable information as to the position of the several forces of the rebels. STUART'S headquarters are at Warrenton, and WHITE'S Cavalry at Leesburgh.

The force of the latter is only three hundred men. STUART has artillery and cavalry, and his advance guard was on the Bull Run battle-ground; but Lieut. KORNS, sent out with cavalry, drove them back. They have since reoccupied a portion of the ground.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 21.

The Washington *Star*, of this evening, has the following:

"We learn that a considerable body of rebel cavalry, claimed to be a body of STUART'S force, and eight hundred strong, reached Warrenton day before yesterday, and yesterday proceeded down to Warrenton Junction. Their design seems to be to make a dash at some portion of our lines from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh, and then trust to their heels to get off scot free.

A smaller band, of about fifty, is said to have been roaming over the Bull Run battle-field, yesterday, and their scouts or pickets were last night hovering about Centreville.

We have a rumor in Washington this forenoon that Stonewall JACKSON was about Winchester day before yesterday, with 40,000 men—a story in which we place no reliance whatever. He is as completely stopped by the current rains from venturing a raid into Maryland as though the river were guarded by hundreds of thousands of troops.

It is our belief that he is well on his way to join LEE'S army with the main portion of his force, leaving in the Valley and in front of Washington only sufficient troops to scout around the Union lines in both localities.

REPORTS FROM LEESBURGH.

LEESBURGH, Va., Thursday, Nov. 20.

WHITE'S band of rebel guerrilla cavalry have again made their appearance in this vicinity. They are said to be about 250 strong, and so far have done us no damage, being well watched.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM FALMOUTH.

Our Forces Not Yet in Possession of Fredericksburgh—The Chances for Crossing the River—Rebel Reinforcements Arriving from Richmond, &c.

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

I have really nothing of moment to add to my letter of yesterday; but I am loth to lose the opportunity of sending you a "sign of life" by a private hand going through directly to New-York. Such chances are not to be neglected, for mail communications are not yet established, and probably will not be for some days. The route back to Warrenton, whence we came, is not now available, for we have abandoned the place and the rebels have again taken possession; while the route by Aquia Creek, which will presently afford us direct and speedy communication, is not yet open.

Our grand movable column continues to arrive here, and a day or so will see the whole army massed at this place. On this head, however, I avoid all details.

The sleepy old "deserted village" of Falmouth is now a busy scene. Blue-coated soldiers possess every corner, and troopers dash through the streets. As I write, a fresh column of troops arrive, playing "Yankee Doodle." The citizens scowl; the darkeys are ecstatic. Col. S. K. ZOOK, (Fifty-seventh New-York,) commanding the Third Brigade of HANCOCK'S Division, (Second Army Corps—COUCH'S,) has been appointed Military Governor of Falmouth. I write this line in his office, and black ambassadors continue to pour in, with various diplomatic missions from "massa." The whites keep at a respectful distance.

We have not yet taken possession of the City of Fredericksburgh, though this is the third day of our occupancy of Falmouth. I am unable to account for this delay, which is certainly affording the enemy eminent advantages. The cars are running day and night, taking off military stores and private property and persons to Richmond, and bringing up reinforcements from there. From the window of the house here where I am quartered I watched this being done all yesterday. This moment a messenger comes in from Gen. HANCOCK to Gov. ZOOK, announcing that the enemy is taking off flour from a mill on the other side of the river, directly opposite, and advising that it be put a stop to. A few shot will doubtless do the business. If it were an object to cross, it can, in the present condition of the river, be done without any other inconvenience than wet feet. It is impossible, however, to say at what moment the river may rise; indeed, it has just commenced raining, and if it continue the river will presently be impassable. It may be prudent, therefore, to wait until a bridge is put up.

Considerable reinforcements are being brought up from Richmond to Fredericksburgh. Five Mississippi regiments were sent forward yesterday. There is also a considerable cavalry force in the streets plainly visible from here. It is barely possible that they may attempt to dispute our crossing, which is down in the programme for to-morrow. It will be a dangerous operation, however, and will be an invitation to a fiery visitation, which woe betide them when they receive! The citizens of Fredericksburgh are using their urgent endeavors to induce the Confederates to retire. This morning the rebels have posted pickets along the brink of the river in front of the town for a couple of miles, and they are now *vis-à-vis* with our pickets—with only short squirrel-shot between them. It is not expected, however, that we will meet with any serious opposition. The people quote a saying of JEFF. DAVIS made in a speech here a little while ago, to the effect that Fredericksburgh is "the right place *not* to defend."

A cavalry expedition, composed of the First New-York, the First New-Jersey, and the Harris Light Guard, was yesterday sent down from here to Aquia Creek, for the purpose of scouring the country, and seeing if the route be clear between here and there. It has not, up to the present moment, been heard from. An attack was made by some rebel cavalry on one of our trains last night. They had crossed the river a few miles above here, and captured half-a-dozen wagons. They were, however, immediately afterward recaptured by our people.

A cotton-mill, owned by a Mr. GREEN, of this place, was yesterday taken possession of by the Military Governor. Eight or ten bales of cotton only were found in it—the smallness of the quantity being accounted for by the fact that the Confederate authorities will not allow any accumulation of the "flaculent fibre." The mill has been run for the purpose of weaving a thick cotton "duck," used as tents for the rebels; but GREEN avers that it was only a little domestic arrangement for his own private uses.

Gen. BURNSIDE has just arrived at Falmouth, infusing life and vigor wherever he goes. "On to Richmond" flashes from his eye.

The account of an interview which your correspondent had with Mr. JANNEY, President of the Secession Convention, at Leesburgh, and which you published a week ago, has been copied into all the Richmond papers, and has created great excitement. The calm words of the venerable old Whig and Unionist who, though now submitting to the popular current, yet knows all the weakness and vileness of the Richmond usurpers and their "cause," has fallen like a bomb-shell among them. They see in his sentiments the authentic voice of a conservative class, now overridden by blackguards, which will yet speak forth with its proper power. Your correspondent has come in for a share of the vitriol of the Richmond editors. Several elaborate leaders have appeared on the "Yankee Correspondent," in which they stultify themselves by saying in one sentence that the letter was *obviously not intended for publication*, and in the next that *the whole thing is a fabrication*. I transmit Richmond papers of the past week. W. S.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Enemy Advancing his Pickets—Destruction of the Railroad Bridge near Catlett's Station—Rumors.

CENTREVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1862.

This place is full of all sorts of rumors to-day. First, we have WHITE'S Cavalry reported as being close upon us, accompanied by a large force of bushwhackers; then it is STUART, with an indefinite number of men, ranging all along from eight thousand to twenty thousand, who are just ready to gobble us all up at one swoop. By the time these reports are fairly spread abroad, and the nerves of "neutrals" and "non-combatants" are fairly unstrung, some unfeeling and imprudent fellow is ready to swear that JACKSON will be heard of within the next twenty-four hours; and so the excitement is kept up, and all are constantly on the alert, awaiting some terrible demonstration by somebody from some quarter or other.

As a matter of fact, it is true, as I said in my last letter but one, the enemy's scouting patrols are getting to be uncomfortably numerous in every direction. The rebel pickets occupied Gainesville within an hour after our forces left that place yesterday morning; they are again making demonstrations in front of our forces at Chantilly, and last night had the audacity to venture upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and burn the bridge near Catlett's Station, notwithstanding the proximity of Gen. SICKLES' Division. A good watch is kept up in all quarters, and rely upon it, if the enemy does come upon this corps, they will not find it unprepared to receive them, nor will they escape very easily. This corps was yesterday strengthened by the addition of another new regiment, the Eighty-second Illinois, at Fairfax, commanded by an officer of experience, Col. HECKER, one who served in another land under Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, and has also seen service during the present war at the West.

LETTER FROM WARRENTON JUNCTION

The Movement of the Army—Condition of Gen. Hooker—Rumors About Jackson, &c.

NEAR WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 18, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S army is pushing steadily forward in a Southernly course. Warrenton Junction is about nine miles from Warrenton proper, which our rear-guard left yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. The gallant HOOKER, as yet too feeble to sit his horse, rode in an ambulance all the way. Capt. LIVINGSTON, of his Staff, recently injured by falling from his horse, accompanied him. Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. HOOKER held a consultation at the Junction last evening. Our troops, as you have already learned, are marching in three separate columns, within striking distance of each other. The Second and Ninth Army Corps being on the right; Third and Fifth in centre, and First and Sixth on the left. The point of destination will be reached within a few days at the furthest. There are reports to the effect that the enemy are evacuating Richmond, and moving all their stores and valuables further Southward. But little importance, however, is attached to the statements to this effect, although coming from seemingly reliable authorities. It is the general impression that the enemy are mostly collected in the vicinity of Gordonsville. There are some of the enemy still remaining in the Shenandoah Valley.

The various rumors concerning JACKSON'S being on the west side of the Blue Ridge can hardly be true, since our General would not leave so large a force as he commands in the rear to harrass us. Though the march is being executed with rapidity, none of those precautions necessary in moving a large body of troops through an enemy's country are neglected. Among the various regiments guarding the rear are the famous "Sickles" guerrillas, who have done so much hard fighting under the gallant Gen. NELSON TAYLOR. The $800 recently appropriated by the Common Council for purchasing him a sword, he has requested to be used in purchasing wooden legs for his soldiers.

I am, at present, putting up with a Union man a short distance outside of our lines. He is the only farmer for miles around who has not been ruined by the war. J.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Reconnoissance, a Skirmish, and a Defeat of the Rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 21.

The Baltimore *American* publishes a letter, dated Williamsport, the 20th instant, which says:

"Yesterday, Gen. SAXTON sent a reconnoissance from Harper's Ferry toward Charlestown.

He encountered 400 rebels above Halltown, and drove them through Charlestown, shelling them at every opportunity.

Several houses in Charlestown were fired by our shells, and one or two rebels were killed.

The rebels made a slight demonstration on our outposts, near Falling Waters, on the Virginia side of the river.

After the rebels were driven back, our men retired nearer the town for the night."

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Foster's Expedition and its Results.

Reported Difference Between Jeff. Davis and Gov. Vance.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, Nov. 14.

The recent expedition, under Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, left Washington, N. C., on the 30th ult., about 5,000 strong, to make a reconnoissance in force toward Weldon, and with the purpose of taking the towns of Williamston and Hamilton, and destroying the strong and extensive rebel fortifications in that vicinity, and also to interrupt the reported construction of iron-clad vessels at these points on the Roanoke River.

The rebels, some 3,000 strong, made a stand at Little Creek, whence they were repulsed with slight loss.

The expedition pushed on overland to Williamston and Hamilton, which were found very strongly fortified. The intrenchments, some three miles in length were taken and destroyed.

The Rebel force was successfully flanked, but escaped being "bagged" by a hasty flight.

No iron-clad vessels were discovered.

Our total loss was six killed and eight wounded.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* is here under arrest, for furnishing that paper with premature and exaggerated accounts of this expedition.

The enlistments of North Carolina Union volunteers progresses satisfactorily. Two additional companies have been raised on Cape Hatteras Banks.

An intelligent man, just from Murfreesborough, N. C., says that it is currently reported that JEFF. DAVIS is debating the propriety of an abandonment of the Confederate jurisdiction over North Carolina. A serious difference exists between him and GOV. VANCE. DAVIS has sneeringly called North Carolina a dead weight to the Confederacy.

☞ Attention is called to an advertisement in another column, of a meeting of the People's Union City Convention, to be held this evening.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Hopelessness of Foreign Intervention or Recognition.

Movement of National Gunboats Toward the James River.

The Rebel Capital Threatened from Two Points.

Destruction of Cotton and Tobacco at Fredericksburgh.

The following are extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Nov. 18.

The leading editorial speaks of the utter hopelessness of recognition by Foreign Powers so long as the war lasts, and says:

"This is not the doctrine which has existed among nations heretofore. France recognized the Colonies long before the war ended. But, thank Heaven, we are not dependent on the favors of outsiders. While we should like our justly-earned rights, we owe our independence to none but Him who rules the nations. We will but arouse ourselves the more, and fight the harder."

A MOVEMENT TOWARD THE JAMES RIVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Nov. 17.

"A gentleman from Albemarle County says there are no Yankee gunboats on the Albemarle Sound; that they have gone to James River."

This is explicable by either the hypothesis that the enemy are coming upon us from Fredericksburgh, or are about to be transported to the Suffolk line of advance. It indicates work, however, on one side or the other.

The news from the United States tells us that the *Monitor* has steamed down the Potomac from Washington, perhaps to take part in the movement.

GEN. SMITH SECRETARY OF WAR.

Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH is officiating as Secretary of War, Gen. RANDOLPH having certainly resigned that position.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Monday morning, as the enemy were marching on Fredericksburgh, orders were given to destroy all the cotton and tobacco in the town. The order was promptly executed, and several pyramids of cotton bales were soon destroyed, and about a thousand boxes of tobacco belonging to speculators were tumbled into the Rappahannock. In the afternoon the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the river in greater force, and with guns superior to ours. The enemy is already in Falmouth. Our loss in the engagement was one killed, three wounded and twelve or fifteen prisoners.

WILD FOWL.

The season for wild fowl is now in its glory, but unfortunately for city sportsmen, little amusement of this kind can be had, owing to the scarcity of powder and shot. Persons residing down the river, who have had opportunities for collecting quantities of powder and ball from the battle-fields, have the fun exclusively to themselves. Every day loads of wild duck and geese are brought to our markets, also partridges, and sold at tremendous prices.

LOSSES OF THE THIRTIETH VIRGINIA.

The Thirtieth Virginia Regiment lost in the fight at Sharpsburgh, Sept. 17, 161 killed and wounded.

PRISONERS.

One hundred and ten Abolitionists, captured a few days ago at Snicker's Ferry, arrived last evening, and were lodged in the Libby Prison.

THE YANKEE COUNTERFEIT CASE.

The case of CHARLES LINDNER and FREDERICK GROSSE, charged with circulating Confederate Yankee Notes, was concluded before the Mayor yesterday. LINDNER was discharged, as it appeared his part of the circulation was innocently done. GROSSE was held for further examination.

HAWLEY'S CAVALRY.

This well-disciplined company is now doing excellent service below Richmond, and have recently accomplished several very desirable, but for the present, unmentionable objects.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 15th.

While we are disposed to give all the credit which it can possibly claim to the reported assertion of SIMON CAMERON, that the subject of mediation or intervention will be brought forward on the first day of the approaching session of the British Parliament, we, nevertheless, see grave reasons to doubt, in the assumption of the London *Times*, that Sir G. C. LEWIS, the War Secretary, spoke the mind of the Cabinet in the speech which we published last week. It is true, the doctrine enunciated by him is directly opposed to the late practice of the British Government. That Government adopted the American policy of recognizing the Government *de facto* of every country with which it had diplomatic intercourse very early after it was introduced here. True, it had not adopted it at the instant the most important opportunity it ever had to do so—we mean the case of the first French Republic, which it refused to recognize—presented itself. But the terrible consequences of that neglect—a war running, with but fifteen months' intermission, through twenty-three years, and a debt of a thousand million sterling—taught it wisdom, and it hastened to recognize the Republics of South America, the Grecian communities, and Belgium. Nevertheless the London *Times* has been generally understood to represent the opinions of the masses, and to be in the habit of ascertaining pretty accurately, before speaking out upon any important question, what that opinion may be. The *Times* has spoken of us of late in the most flattering terms, but has constantly sustained the ministerial policy of absolute neutrality. Secretary LEWIS himself, and every member of the Cabinet who has been heard from, except Mr. GLADSTONE, speak very much the same language. For the English people, there can be no doubt that their feelings are all in our favor. But is it not possible that the views of the majority may coincide with those of the *Times*, and of the members of the Cabinet alluded to? Is it not possible that the views of the latter may even take their color from the popular sentiment?

Looking at the matter in this light, we feel it our duty to caution the public against indulging in any extravagant hopes of immediate recognition. That the question may be brought up at the opening of the session we think probable enough. It has even been said that Parliament has been called together earlier than usual, for the purpose of presenting it. This, it is true, would seem to indicate that the Ministry is disposed to consider our claim to recognition favorably. Nevertheless, it is by no means decisive of the question. It must be recollected that we have often been deceived in speculations upon this subject, and that there is no better reason now for expecting recognition than there was a year ago. The policy of England upon the matter is entirely selfish, and perhaps is necessarily so. Yet to every person on this side of the Atlantic it appears obviously mistaken. There cannot be a plainer proposition than that the subjugation of this Confederacy, and its reunion with the Yankee States, would prove eventually disastrous to Great Britain. The world has never beheld such armaments, such resources, and such fighting, as this contest has brought out on both sides. The armies of the Holy Alliance and of NAPOLEON sink into insignificance beside them. Now Yankeedom is bitterly exasperated against Great Britain, and could she subdue us, and become the possessor of our resources in addition to her own, would take the very first opportunity to make war on her. How that war would end is, we think, not in the least doubtful, and it will not appear so to any man who looks at what has been lately done here. In the first place, Great Britain would lose Canada. Her fleets would next be swept from the ocean. Next, all the rest of her colonial possessions—the West Indies, Australia, India—would assuredly follow. Next, again, she would inevitably lose Ireland; and, lastly, she would find her own soil invaded by a million of men. No man will think these occurrences at all improbable who reflects that the old United States was wont to double its population in twenty-three years, and that, if these States ever become reunited, they will in forty years—a mere second in the lifetime of a nation—be inhabited by 100,000,000 of just such people as are now waging this unheard of war. It is, therefore, so plainly the interest of Great Britain to keep the two sections separate, that every thinking man on this side of the water has wondered that, from the promptings of mere selfishness—conceding that she acts upon none other than selfish principles—she has permitted the war to assume such gigantic proportions, and the parties engaged in it to ascertain the secret of their terrible strength. Yet she has pursued this blind policy in opposition to her own recorded practice heretofore. Is it possible, then, to be sure that any inducement can prevail upon her to adopt a different line of policy to that she is *now* pursuing? This, the greatest of all, probably involving her very existence as a nation, has failed. What other can succeed?

It certainly would be a very pleasant thing to be recognized by the ruling Powers of the earth. It would, on many accounts, too, be of essential service to us, if we had the fleet of Great Britain, or one like it, we could put an end to the war at short notice. Not one of the marauding scoundrels now infesting our country could escape death or capture. But, still, it is our duty to impress upon the public the important fact that such assistance is by no means essential. We both can and *will* work out our own salvation, through great trials and tribulations it may be, but certainly and triumphantly. The enemy never will, and never can, subdue us. The very hardships and privations our soldiers endure without murmuring is a guarantee of the fact. While, therefore, we do not say that intervention will not come, we *do* say that we ought to act as though it were an impossible occurrence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.

Gen. CAMERON, our Minister to Russia, now here, pronounces the report of Russia being favorable to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or having acceded to any proposition favorable thereto, as without any foundation in fact. Russia is, and has been, a firm friend of the Union, and is about the only foreign power which has pursued a consistent course toward us, and which has been always opposed to a recognition, deeming the power of the Administration sufficient to suppress the rebellion.

THE CASE OF GEN. M'DOWELL.

Owing to the absence of Col. PELOUZE, the Court of Inquiry in Gen. MCDOWELL'S case adjourned until Saturday morning.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

The Court-martial of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER has again been delayed to await the arrival of Gen. POPE, who will be here next week. It has been decided to go back to the "Gaines' Hill" battle, at which Gen. PORTER commanded, where the improper disposition of our forces in line of battle, among other things, is said to have caused our defeat. REVERDY JOHNSON has arrived here, and has been retained as additional counsel by Gen. PORTER.

UNWORTHY OFFICERS.

The action of the War Department in striking upwards of one hundred officers' names from the rolls, owing to their absence from their regiments, caused considerable fluttering among those now in this city, and a large number of resignations were accordingly sent to the War Department to-day. The sooner the Government is relieved of such officers the better it will be for the service and the country.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCES.

A number of leading commercial men have arrived here, and are importuning the Secretary of the Treasury against any further issue of Demand Notes, and urging him to resort in the future exclusively to loans. The Secretary quietly listens to them, but very prudently refuses to give them any information as to what he intends to recommend in his forthcoming report.

AN OUTRAGE.

Complaints are constantly reaching the Government that soldiers, with wounds permanently disabling them for active service in the field, are sent here from large cities as deserters. In many instances, the discharges are destroyed, or they are refused the privilege of going to their homes to procure the evidence of their discharge, and in cases of soldiers on leave, their passes are taken away from them, and torn up. The only incentive to these outrages is the reward of $5, which the Government pays for the arrest of each deserter. There is an effort making on the part of the military authorities to put a stop to these outrages, being not only a swindle upon the Government, but causing very great annoyance to the friends and relatives of the victims.

LARGE HAUL OF CONTRABAND GOODS—ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

The gunboat *Jacob Bell* arrived at the Navy-yard on Wednesday evening last, with a large lot of boots, shoes, hats, dry goods and 1,000 wool cards and a number of prisoners, captured by the schooner *T. A. Ward* and gunboats *Cœur de Lion* and *Jacob Bell*, while attempting to run the Potomac blockade. The prisoners had in their possession about $16,000 in Treasury Notes and $9,000 in gold. Among the prisoners were R. W. Browning, formerly of this city; Wm. Willis, Capt. L. Jones, N. B. Hodges, Jos. Dargan, L. A. McLeon, J. Wilson Page and A. B. Jones, of Baltimore; E. V. Stewart, W. F. Littlepage, Hugh Rice, E. H. Roderick, N. Headley, V. Crabb, George Williams, J. Hackett, J. Laurel and J. S. Wallace, of Delaware.

VICE-CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized JOHN E. SCHULTER, Esq., as Vice-Consul for the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, at St. Louis, Mo., and OTTO TANK, as Vice-Consul for the same Kingdoms, at Green Bay, Wis.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 190.

When there is no mustering officer to certify to the accounts payable by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, according to the first paragraph of General Orders No. 121, the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the certificate of the Commissioner for drafting, will be required before payment of the account.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist.-Adj't. General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 186.

Before a General Court Martial, pursuant to special orders, No. 195, Col. W. R. MURPHY, Tenth New-Jersey Volunteers, President, was arraigned and tried Private JOHN KESSLER, of Co. K, One hundred and Third Regiment of New-York Volunteers. Charge, murder:—Specification—That said Private JOHN KESSLER did stab with a bayonet First Lieut. FERNANDO LINSEY, inflicting a wound in the body of said Lieut. FERNANDO LINSEY, Co. K, One hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, which caused his death, he being at the time in the performance of his duty as an officer in said company, about the foot of Sixth-street, Washington, D. C., about the 17th day of September, 1862. To which charge and specification the prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding.—After mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, the Court finds the prisoner as follows: Of the specification, guilty; of the charge, guilty.

Sentence.—That Private JOHN KESSLER, of Company K, One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York State Volunteers, be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Second.—In accordance with the 87th section of the act, approved July 17, 1862, the proceedings and sentence in the case of Private JOHN KESSLER have been submitted to the President of the United States, and are by him approved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt.-General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 192.

Commandants of corps, divisions and brigades are hereby required to have special inspection of the cavalry of their respective commands, within ten days from the date of this order, and report to this Department the names of all officers whose cavalry horses appear to have been neglected, or to be unfit for duty, to the end that such officers may be promptly dismissed from the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MAILS FOR THE SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

The steamer *Blackstone*, chartered by the Government, will convey mails to the squadrons of Rear-Admirals LARDNER, DUPONT and WILKES, leaving New-York on the 25th inst. Acting-Master SAWYER has been ordered to that vessel, to take charge of the naval stores, and attend to their delivery at the points at which her Captain will be instructed to stop.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (Mr. DOLE,) to-day received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, (Mr. USHER,) dated St. Paul, in which he says, "there is no prospect whatever of any difficulties with the Chippewa Indians, as was some time ago apprehended." The head chief of that tribe says they "have no complaint; have enough to eat; are contented and happy."

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut. F. M. BRUCE has been detached from the *Penobscot*, and ordered to the *Pawnee*.

Lieut.-Commander MAXWELL has been detached from the *Pawnee*, and ordered to the *Juniata*.

Lieut.-Commander ROBERT F. BRADFORD has been detached from the *Juniata*, and awaits orders.

Lieut. H. B. SEELEY has been ordered to the *Narragansett*, Pacific Squadron.

WM. LONGSHORE, Jr., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. THEODORUS SEDGE has been ordered to the steam-sloop *Lancaster*, Pacific Squadron.

Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM K. MAYO has been detached from the *Housatonic*, and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Kanawha*.

Lieut.-Commander J. YOUNG has been detached from the *Powhatan* and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Cayuga*.

Lieuts. EDWARD A. WALKER and G. W. HAYWARD have been ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieut.-Commander FERGUSON and Commander FAIRFAX have been detached from the gunboat *Cayuga* and ordered to return North.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

The National Bank Note Company is delivering daily $100,000 of Postal Currency.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Skirmishing near Suffolk—The Rebels Driven Across the Blackwater River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 20.

On the 19th, our pickets were driven in at Suffolk, whereupon Gen. PECK sent out a force, and drove all the rebels over the Blackwater River.

Bridges are now being constructed over all the creeks between Suffolk and Blackwater, and also across that river, by our forces.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *Metamora* arrived at Fortress Monroe, this morning, from City Point, but brought no passengers. Four hundred Union prisoners are to be at City Point, Friday, 21st. While the *Metamora* remained there, her officers and crew were not allowed to step on shore, neither was any communication, except official, afforded them. The rebel officers were not communicative, or even social, as has generally been the case heretofore.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York* left this afternoon for City Point, in charge of Capt. MURRAY, of the Third New-York Regiment, to bring down the 400 Union prisoners, which are to arrive there to-morrow, by agreement. They are all prisoners of war.

DREADFUL RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train on the Boston and Maine Railroad Runs Through a Draw—Five Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

The draw of the Charlestown bridge was open this morning, when the way passenger train from Malden and other stations for Boston went through.

The train consisted of an engine, tender, smoking car and three passenger cars. The latter were quite full of passengers.

The weather was very dark and foggy, and the train was proceeding quite slowly at the time.

The engine and tender plunged into the river, and were soon submerged out of sight.

The smoking-car, in which were forty or fifty passengers, was thrown forward with all the passengers in a heap.

The remaining cars were uncoupled in time to avoid taking the plunge.

Many of the passengers in the smoking car succeeded in making their escape by jumping from the windows and saving themselves by swimming, while to others planks were thrown, taken from the bridge.

Three dead bodies have been recovered.

There is so much confusion at the scene of the disaster that the total loss of life cannot as yet be ascertained.

A LATER DISPATCH.

Four dead bodies have been recovered. Their names are as follows:

CHARLES G. RICHARDSON, brakesman.

JUSTUS E. HOLT, of Malden.

Mr. DYER, of Somerville.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Somerville.

JOHN RAFFERTY is missing.

It is thought that these names include all the killed. Several persons were more or less injured, but fortunately none of them very seriously.

It appears that there were not more than fifteen or twenty persons in the smoking car.

Death of Charles T. Babcock.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 21.

Mr. CHARLES T. BABCOCK, for several years connected with the Boston Press as a reporter, and more recently reporter for the Associated Press at Fortress Monroe, died last night of consumption, aged 25 years.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Additional by the Persia.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS LETTERS.

Mr. Slidell's Interview with the Emperor.

The Rumors of Intervention.

Another Letter from Garibaldi.

By the arrival at this port of the *Persia*, with Queenstown dates to the 9th inst., we receive our European correspondence and exchanges.

They afford additional points of the highest interest.

The Birmingham *Post*, of the 7th inst., says: "On Thursday considerable excitement was caused in Birmingham by a report that the steamers leaving Liverpool this week for America had declined to take out the numerous packages of small arms which for some months have formed no inconsiderable part of their cargoes. Whether the report had its origin in the caution of brokers, or the apprehension of the owners of the steamers, excited in both cases by the numerous Southern cruisers that are roving about in search of Northern property, we have not been able to ascertain, but there seems no reason to doubt that a check has been given to the shipment of these articles. The completion of the contracts on the 1st of November has also greatly affected the activity of the trade."

Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, M. P., the son of FOWELL BUXTON, eminent for his Anti-Slavery advocacy, has been expressing his sympathy with the slave-owners of the South. At the dinner of the Maidstone Agricultural Association, on the 5th, he took occasion, in responding to the toast of his health, to allude to the American war. He disclaimed any sympathy with Slavery, but spoke up strongly for the Confederates. Mr. BUXTON and the Southerners are, however, at variance on one point. He declared that Slavery has nothing to do with the war.

Mr. W. H. BUTLER, a brother of Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, writes from Paris to the London *Globe*, justifying the action of Gen. BUTLER in prohibiting the exportation of silver plate.

The Spanish journals are full of indignant protestations against the conduct of the Captain of the United States vessel *Montgomery*, in regard to the *Blanche*, driven ashore at Havana, and the remonstrances of the Spanish official. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a note to Washington demanding satisfaction.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARIS.

Mr. Slidell's Conference with Napoleon III—The outcry against Gen. Butler—Colonel Chaserot—Charivari.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

Mr. SLIDELL, the agent of the rebellion at Paris, has at length and for the first time, obtained an interview with the Emperor. What transpired at the interview no one seems to know, further than that Mr. SLIDELL declares that the interview was entirely satisfactory. The general impression appears to be, however, that this interview was not granted for any special purpose, but simply because Mr. SLIDELL had been for a long time demanding it, and because the Emperor happened to have leisure during his late stay at St. Cloud to grant it. The interview was therefore an act of politeness offered to a distinguished man, representing eight millions of people in a state of rebellion against their government—an act which formed no exception to the general line of conduct pursued by the Emperor toward most agents of the same kind from other parts of the world. His Majesty, who likes to hear what people have to say, who is always anxious to inform himself on both sides of a question, could not very well refuse to receive a man representing such immense interests as those represented by Mr. SLIDELL, and especially when backed in his demand by a man of such influence as M. DE PERSIGNY. But although the occurrences at the interview remain a secret, it is easy to understand that the subject of intervention was not discussed, since it is known that the Government is now as firmly settled in the doctrine of non-intervention as it was during the whole reign of M. THOUVENEL at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; but we can predict that Gen. BUTLER received a scientific dissection, and that the condition of the "thirty thousand suffering Frenchmen at New-Orleans," to use a standing phrase of the secession Press here, was not overlooked. They no doubt discussed the prospects of the cotton trade, a subject on which Mr. SLIDELL is known to possess all the requisite figures, and they probably attacked the Mexican question, for a majority of Frenchmen believe that if the Southern Confederacy had acquired its independence it would still cling to the doctrine that an extension of Southern territory in the direction of Mexico was essential to the existence of Slavery, and it may be that His Majesty was one of those who cherished this belief. It may be also that they devoted some time to the chances of the war, for His Majesty sent two or three days before the interview to JOHN MONROE & Co., the American Bankers, to obtain copies of all the war maps which they might happen to have.

But notwithstanding the undoubted ability of the Southern agent for diplomacy, we have no fear of his getting the advantage of the present American Minister at Paris, who, by his good taste and superior judgment has gained such a position with the French Government as to be able to obtain its ear at all times, and who is sure to be consulted on all questions relating to the present complications in America. Up to the present time not a word of official communication looking to an intervention in American affairs has passed between the Governments of Europe, and there is no indication that there is to be any change of policy in this respect. Nevertheless it will be observed that since the tide of success begins to roll back against the Confederates, the secession papers of Paris and London are recommencing their demands for mediation, and their *canards* on the same subject. It is to be hoped that these false alarms have ceased to produce their effect, both here and at home.

The abuse of Gen. BUTLER continues with a *crescendo* that bids fair to have no limit of ascent. The *Constitutionnel*, which appears to enjoy a monopoly of the written complaints of the people of New-Orleans, and which always speaks of these people as if they were foreigners, or rather as if the Federals at New-Orleans were in a foreign country, precedes one of its late letters from New-Orleans with the following reflection: "Each day brings us some new and heart-rending revelation on the condition of things at New-Orleans. Oppression has there assumed an unheard of degree of cruelty. The life, the property, and the liberty of the citizens are completely at the mercy of an uncontrolled military dictature, and what is to be hoped for from such a system? Certainly neither peace nor a pacification of the public mind. Such excesses, such a revolting use of victory, will only leave in the hearts of the people an undying hatred and an implacable desire for revenge; they will only engender calamities and ruin. Is it not, therefore, time that these useless atrocities, at which humanity shudders, should have an end? The honor of civilization, the honor of the century, is interested in it.

The *Constitutionnel* then publishes a letter which naturally gives but one side of the story, and which gives a picture of oppression only surpassed by that of the Empire in which the *Constitutionnel* is printed, and of which it is one of the most devoted supports and eulogists. To those readers, however, who look no further than the printed letters of the *Constitutionnel*, the picture of affairs at New-Orleans is a dark one, indeed, and well calculated to arouse the sympathies of the French people.

The *Constitutionnel* has also had the misfortune to declare that the mission of Gen. FOREY was to convert the Mexicans into a "great people." The word has been taken up by the Opposition Press, which naturally desires to know how much it is going to cost and how long it is going to take to accomplish so herculean a task. There are even people who deem such an undertaking an impossibility.

A French paper notices with satisfaction the promotion of Col. CLUSERET to the rank of Brigadier-General, for meritorious services at the battle of Cross Keys, and adds: "Col. CLUSERET has served in the army of his native country in Africa and in the Crimea, and he has served the cause of liberty under GARIBALDI, at Naples. He is a grandson of a companion of LAFAYETTE, in the war of Independence in America, and now naturally finds himself in the right place, under the flag of the Union."

Charivari has its own way of criticising the American war. It gives this week two pictures on the subject, from the pencil of "Cham," the first one of which represents Saturn congratulating himself that other people as well as he devour their children. The unnatural god stands looking at a rapacious squaw (American) swallowing a Confederate, and holding in the other hand a National, ready to undergo the same operation. The other engraving represents the game of America—deer, rabbits, pheasants, &c.—reposing quietly in various attitudes of indifference, regarding the two American armies destroying each other. It is labeled: "The game of America, felicitating themselves on the peace and tranquillity which the civil war affords them."

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

New Rumor of Intervention—France and Russia—Why England Hesitates—The Press on the Proclamation—British Interests in Intervention—Cotton—The Famine—Effects of a Cowardly Policy—New War Theory—Comparative Earnestness of North and South—A President under Pressure—The Times Richmond Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

For the fiftieth time, perhaps, we have a story from Paris, that the Emperor is trying to induce Russia to join with France and England in some measures of mediation or intervention, which may put a stop to the war in America. There is nothing to be done but to record the *on dit*, and let it pass. France is anxious for intervention, while England is not ready. There is no contradiction, and there is no proof.

The question of recognition continues to be discussed. Seldom is a speech made anywhere in the United Kingdom in which it is not advocated. Mr. SPENCE advocates it in the *Times*. "Historicus" opposes it to-day, in a long and able article, in which he asks what, and how much, is to be recognized. It is clear that the way is not clear, as it is my belief that nothing will be done until the ice is out of the St. Lawrence. In other words, England will do nothing to provoke a winter campaign in Canada.

Meantime, while the Government hesitates—giving all the encouragement it can to the South without coming to open rupture with the North, declaring that the South is a nation, yet not daring to recognize and treat it as such, the Press grows more bitterly hostile to the Northern Government and the Union cause. Not only the dailies, weeklies and monthlies, but the more ponderous quarterlies denounce the Federal Government. The *North British Review* is just out with the most thorough-going and utter condemnation of Mr. LINCOLN and the Proclamation, that has yet appeared. Even the *Times* has not been more violent in its denunciations. The Proclamation is denounced as Irish, illogical, impolitic, unconstitutional, *and* wicked.

It used to be said that the Republican Party was aided by British gold. You may remember some such allegation in former periods, on the stump and in party newspapers. But the gains and successes of the Democratic Party in certain States are now hailed with as much joy in England as if they had a strong pecuniary interest in its success. The majority of Englishmen want three things which they do not hope from the Republican Party. They believe that they have a better chance of getting at least some of them from the other. These three are *peace, cotton*, and *free trade*. They want peace that they may get cotton; they want cotton because a million of people are in danger of starvation for lack of it; and they would be glad to have free trade with the South, if they cannot get it with the North. The interests of England lie, therefore, in the way of recognition and intervention, and whoever calculates upon England acting for any length of time against her interests, reckons without his host.

India is sending cotton, it is true. Poor stuff it is, full of waste and dirt, and only fit for admixture with the American. Manchester has sent agents to India, who are buying all they can lay hands on—but there is no one who believes that India could ever compete with America, were the industry of the South restored to its accustomed channels. India can rise, in cotton culture, only upon the ruin of the South. It has has been supposed that there were $4,000,000 bales in the South. A communication from Earl RUSSELL to the Cotton Supply Association estimates it at half that amount. The India interest fights against any movement which looks to peace. But the manufacturers will wait long before they will alter their machinery to spin Surats, even if a full supply could be secured to them.

The famine increases, week by week, and is likely to realize the most gloomy apprehensions. Subscriptions are being raised all over England, and in the most distant colonies. Contributions are to be taken up in all the churches. There is well-grounded apprehension that pestilence will be added to famine. Low, malignant typhus has already made its appearance in certain localities. It is not improbable that the war in America may cost England, both in property and life, as much as it is costing America. And England bears the loss that has come and is coming, because she fears a greater. Her course has been one that has pleased neither the North nor the South—rather it has been an injury, and a source of irritation to both—a manifestation of friendship to neither. She selfishly rejoiced in a national disruption—she has given the South all the aid she dared to give, and has refused it the open recognition it has demanded, and even the ordinary facilities of a neutral belligerent. If the North has cause for quarrel with England, the South has quite as much; and England, who might have gained the eternal gratitude of the North, or of the South, by a bold course in favor of either, gets, by her cowardly half-way measures, the contempt and hatred of both.

The *Times* indulges itself with a new military theory. It is that small armies are more efficient than large ones—in other words, that God is on the side of those who have the *fewest* battalions. This is a new reading. The mistake of the war was in having grand armies. The number should not have been above 80,000. With a compact, well disciplined, well officered army, Richmond might have been taken. There could have been rapid and brilliant operations. And if such an army were defeated, it would not be of so much consequence. All great armies have been defeated; and sometimes destroyed by their very greatness. More men than can be easily moved and well handled, are in the way.

But there is another thing. I see by an article copied from the New-York *Times*, in its London namesake, that great numbers of officers and men, in the Northern army, are absent on leave. I see elsewhere that Northern soldiers have been melting the bullets, intended for the enemy, to pour them down their own throats, I presume, when, by some new process of alchemy, the lead has been transmuted into whisky. Do you believe that an ounce of lead has even left the cartouch box of a Southern soldier, except to be fired at a Yankee, with the best aim that could be taken, under the circumstances? And do you believe that the streets of Charleston or Mobile are filled with Southern officers and soldiers, absent on leave? Whenever the North fights the South, as the South fights the North—whenever a corresponding spirit animates army and people, the war will be fought in earnest, and with some definite result. The North has three to one in men, five to one in resources, and the immense advantage of a command of seas and rivers. What can she want, but unity and earnestness of purpose? Lacking these, of what use are all her advantages?

The news now waited for is not another advance on Richmond, but the action of the Northern Governors. We wait to see what Mr. LINCOLN will do under pressure. The Proclamation appears to have been squeezed out of him by the meeting of the Governors at Altoona. What may be expressed by the meeting at Washington is a matter of no inconsiderable anxiety. The English congratulate themselves that they can change their Government as often as they please, while you must keep for four years whatever President you may happen to choose, and whatever Cabinet he may select. However, the meetings of the Governors of States and the pressure they may be able to bring to bear may answer every reasonable purpose, and Mr. LINCOLN, with plenty of good advice, efficiently administered, may yet turn out to be a second WASHINGTON, and the savior of his country

The *Times*, in its anxiety to be impartial, has succeeded in getting a correspondent to or at Richmond, who gives a flourishing account of the affairs and prospects of the Confederacy. This correspondent, it will be no breach of confidence nor, I trust, of propriety, to say, is understood to be Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, who has long been wedded to the Southern cause, who has a fine plantation somewhere, with a large and happy family of fat negroes, and whose two sons are officers in the Southern army. Mr. MITCHEL'S peculiar relations to the British Government qualify him for a *Times* correspondent, and his intimacy with the Emperor NAPOLEON may, perhaps, have some diplomatic importance.

MONADNOCK.

THE RUMORED MEDIATION.

NEGOTIATIONS AFOOT.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

The *Patric* to-night publishes the following paragraph:

"A report prevails that the basis of an armistice between the United States and the Confederate States are settled. There is nothing precise to confirm the rumor. We believe, however, that it ought to be mentioned on account of the extensive circulation it has obtained."

The information of the *Patrie* is only somewhat premature. *Negotiations are going on respecting the American war, but matters have scarcely arrived at so advanced a stage.* The American affairs do not, unfortunately, attract so much attention among the general public as they deserve. And I am sorry to add that only the semi-official papers, which enjoy but a limited circulation, have revealed the atrocities committed by the North. All the independent and opposition Press (not even excepting the *Débats* and the *Temps*) distort the American news so as to represent it in the most favorable light for the Federals. As an instance of this *malo fides* I may state that the shameless decrees of the tyrant BUTLER are utterly unknown to the bulk of the French public. The Government, and especially the Emperor, is better informed, and hence the determination which His Majesty is believed to have arrived at to endeavor to put an end to a state of things which is a disgrace to Europe to have permitted so long. What a contrast between the conduct of our Government when a half a dozen Radicals were kept in goal in Naples under the former dynasty, and their apathy when thousands are threatened with ruin, death, and worse than death, at New-Orleans. It must be admitted, to the honor of the Emperor of the French, that the pusillanimous considerations which appear to have so much influence in London, do not appear to affect his policy in the slightest degree. He does not bully weak States, and truckle to powerful nations. He does not reverse the Virgilian precept, and take for his rule *parcere superbis et debellare subjectos*, and, therefore, I firmly believe that, whether England joins him or holds aloof, he will make an effort to put an end to the American war. *But at present there is, unfortunately, no ground for supposing that matters are in so forward a state as the Patrie represents.*

AN ARGUMENT FOR INTERVENTION.

From La France, (the Special Organ of the Empress.)

If France and England, united to the other Powers whose interests are compromised by the American crisis, proffered their good offices to the belligerents, there is a chance that the voice of wisdom might be listened to. It would probably be requisite, as a preliminary step, to obtain an armistice, to which the respective positions of the two armies and their reciprocal successes would enable them to consent without dishonor. The arms once laid down and a truce concluded, were it only till next Spring, proposals for mediation might be framed, and diplomacy, which is now kept back by the din of battles, might prosecute its task. Meanwhile the natural consequence of the armistice would be the reopening of the Southern ports and the resumption of commercial intercourse between America and Europe. *We have reason to believe that the attention of the great Powers is at this moment earnestly directed to the advisability of such a step.* All the friends of peace must wish for its success. In any case, and in addition to the vital questions which affect the industry and commerce of the whole world, France and England, but especially France, have very great National interests to protect in America, but especially in the South. There are at New-Orleans upward of twenty thousand French families, an enormous amount of property belonging to French subjects, and which are at the mercy of a war of devastation and plunder, of a servile war, thanks to the dictatorial measures of Gen. BUTLER. Steps must be taken to protect our countrymen; if America refuses to listen to the voice of reason, it appears impossible that the European Powers should not ere long be compelled, by the great interests they have at stake, to assume a more characterised attitude.

MR. SLIDELL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 3.

Some journals have spoken in a triumphant tone of the presentation of Mr. SLIDELL to the Emperor. They allude to it as one of the most important incidents that has of late occurred in the political world, and profess to see in it a sign that the South will be shortly recognized by the French Government. But there is little reason for doing so. The Confederate Commissioner was accorded an interview with the Emperor at the oft-repeated request of a gentleman who enjoys the friendship of His Imperial Majesty. *I am in a position to state that politics were not on this occasion alluded to, either by the Emperor or Mr. Slidell, and that the latter was received in the presence of several persons.* A gentleman who cannot be mistaken on the subject assured me last night that the Emperor confined himself to a bow, a few formal and polite sentences, such as he addresses to all who are presented to him under ordinary circumstances, and dismissed the Southern emissary a few moments after his introduction.

Garibaldi and America.

The following letter appears in the London papers:

VARIGNANO, Sept. 29, 1862.

Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON—*My Dear Sir:* The General had your telegram and also your letter. We did not answer before because we have been anxiously attending to our sufferer. We hope you will forgive us for it. Now the General deputes me to say, in reply to yours of the 25th inst., that the letter written by him on the 14th to the Consul of the United States, Mr. CANISIO, is correct.

GARIBALDI being a humane man, and who never denied his noble and generous soul, could not have answered otherwise to one who asked him to offer the power of his mind and arm in order that he might solve the Gordian knot which unfortunately involves and ravages America. In explanation of this letter what your "Great English people" have wished and carried out—the redemption (manumission) of Slavery in the Islands and dependencies of your Crown—GARIBALDI wishes and wills the same, because the clanking of the slaves' chains is an abomination to his high and true-hearted soul, and wherever there are tears to be dried he is always eager and ready to help the oppressed. Not caring to be called filibuster or rebel, he was going to Rome to cause to vanish from that place of human grandeur and scatter to the winds that fetid imposture which keeps enthralled so numerous a portion of mankind. In America he does not see a question of commerce but a human problem to be solved. He cannot think without great emotion that in a land where, as an exile, he was honored with the citizenship, there are human beings sold by auction like sheep or horses. He thinks and trusts that the Federal Government will abolish Slavery. This, he says, is their duty, and it will and must be their decision. Such, then, is the explanation of the note that GARIBALDI has written to the American Ambassador. When the General is sufficiently recovered to travel he intends to visit you in London, when you will hear the same from his own lips. Pray give my respects to the Lord Mayor and to Alderman MECHI, and receive for yourself the salutations of my General and those of BASSO.

Allow me, in conclusion, to offer you the sentiments of my perfect affection. C. A. VECCHY.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Graphic Narrative of the Flight of the Unionists from Kanawha Valley.

Extract from a Private Letter.

CHAMPAGNE, Ill., Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862.

On Sunday evening, Sept. 14, there was a dispatch received from Col. LIGHTBURN informing us that he could hold Pyatt against any odds, and we accordingly retired to rest with a feeling of comparative security. At midnight we were wakened by one of the Surgeons of the Hospital, who informed us they had orders to prepare the patients for immediate removal; that our forces were again retreating, and would probably enter the town at daybreak. You may imagine the energy and rapidity with which we commenced making preparations for departure. Mother went down stairs to get breakfast, for the female servants were really too terrified to be of any use; and sister and I proceeded to pack the trunks, though we had hardly a hope of saving any but the clothes we wore. By the way, MOLLIE, it is astonishing how many clothes one can wear in an emergency. When we, who are accounted *little folks*, retreated from that valley, we were apparently as plethoric as old aunt SIDNEY, our big cook, and the process of rapid locomotion was attended with some difficulty. The contents of our wardrobe were speedily dumped upon the floor, and we made selections from the pile. It was really ludicrous to see our hesitation in the choice of articles, and the rueful faces with which we rejected one after the other. There was that bandbox! It *must* go in somewhere. It contained my new pink bonnet, trimmed with white plumes, and how *could* I leave it? S—— suggested that it was not uncommon in peaceful times for a lady to be seen traveling with a bandbox, and I might now carry it in my hand. As we were filling its corner with a few choice books, we thought of numerous letters and papers, which we determined should not furnish amusement for our secession successors. Accordingly I heaped them into the grate and set fire to them. Watching the blazing pile, the amiable placidity of my nature became unusually disturbed, and I was seized with a reckless, defiant spirit of destruction. I turned to the windows; but what was the use of crashing out panes of glass, when shot and shell would so soon be flying through them?

I rushed down stairs and opened a closet door. There stood neat rows of cans, each bearing its appropriate label: "Plums," "Cherries," "Peaches," "Brandy Peaches," &c. We had put them up with great care, and now the rebels should not have them. Hammer in hand, I was about to commence the work of demolishment, when I was again prevented. Mother thought they might be put into the ambulances for the sick soldiers. My pulse became calmer. I went into the parlor, opened the piano, played Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner, &c.; then closed the instrument with a sigh. If ever its chords vibrated again, it would be to different music. * * * At 8 in the morning we were about to sit down to a nice breakfast of broiled chicken, hot biscuit and coffee, when we received a sudden notice to *quit*—the town was to be shelled in an hour. The ambulances had been fired into the night before by the chivalry, and in one of them every occupant had been killed or wounded. We dared not trust ourselves in them, and the Government train, moving slowly along through an almost impenetrable cloud of dust, was hardly a pleasant mode of traveling. So we were glad to accept the offer of one of the hospital flatboats, and run the risk of being captured by JENKINS' Cavalry, said to be stationed at Red House Shoals, to cut off our retreat. Our rendezvous was at uncle's house in town, and when we arrived there we found the rear guard of our army drawn up before it, and apparently in high spirits, undaunted by the near proximity of a hostile force, outnumbering them four to one. The soldiers were laughing and cheering my little two-year-old cousin, who stood in the doorway, dressed for his journey, waving a Union flag, and shouting with all his might "Hooyah for the *Unun!*" Twenty minutes after we received notice to leave the town, and forty minutes before the first shell was fired, our own rear guard having passed on, and the enemy's advance being two miles back, and coming forward at double quick, we unloosed the ropes and slowly floated from the shore, thirty-five persons crowded on our little, frail bateau.

I can hardly give you any adequate idea of the anxiety and peril of that three days' journey down the Kanawha. Every few hours the boat was fastened to the shore, and scouts sent forward to ascertain if the way were clear. Dangerous localities were passed in the night, skulking along close to the land, every light extinguished and every sound hushed, lest we should be betrayed to lurking guerrillas; even the wail of an infant causing our hearts to beat quick with apprehension. And then we were short of provisions. Our barrel of "army biscuit" proved to be empty beer bottles, and the secession farmers from whom we "pressed" chickens, eggs, &c., were anything but well-disposed toward us.

We had services on Sabbath-day, Rev. Mr. BLAKE, Post Chaplain at Charleston, officiating, and I am sure every heart was impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Defenseless in the midst of danger and peril, we instinctively turned to a higher source for comfort and support. Auntie had her little one baptized in the waters of the Kanawha, and under the Stars and Stripes, dearer to us now than ever. A boat-load of contrabands near us had their preacher on board, who administered to them the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and their glad hosannahs rang out as grateful songs of deliverance.

The patriotic citizens of Gallipolis threw open their houses to the crowds of refugees, and entertained them with liberal hospitality. We were obliged to wait there to get news from Pa, who had joined the Government train. It was five days before we knew whether he escaped or not; and in the meantime, he had heard that we were captured. What a happy, happy meeting it was, MOLLIE, when at last he came to us! As I threw my arms around his neck, with a warm kiss of welcome, my eyes were moistened with the first tears I had shed in all our trouble.

On Monday, Sept. 22, we took passage on the Government steamer *Glenwood*, for Cincinnati. But our perils were not over. At Guyandotte, a party of mounted rebels ran out of the woods, and fired upon us, but meeting a warm reception from our guard, they beat a hasty retreat.

We left the guard at Portsmouth. On Tuesday afternoon, as I sat writing by the table in the little cabin, Ma and another lady rushed in from the bow of the boat, their hand above their heads, crying wildly, "The rebels! the rebels!" Before the men were roused there came a volley of balls, that crashed out half the glass. About fifty Minnie balls passed through the boat, and we picked them up afterward, flattened into every imaginable shape. Pa was cut by a bit of glass, but, strangely enough, no one else was hurt, though our pilot killed two of the attacking party.

Hardly enough can be said of the admirable manner in which the retreat from the Kanawha Valley was conducted. Our little force of three thousand could hardly hope to hold it against 12,500 picked men of the Southern army, and it was only by staunch courage and good management that the enemy was held at bay until Col. LIGHTBURN was able to save his stores, which he did without the loss of a single wagon, though his train was seven miles in length. At Fayette one thousand of our force were engaged with seven thousand of the enemy, and fought them bravely—the Zouave Regiment (Thirty-fourth Ohio,) gaining the nickname of "fighting devils." Of the 250 we lost, 125 were from that regiment. The enemy's loss is estimated at five hundred in killed and wounded.

The beautiful wire bridge, erected by Gen. COX, over the Gauley, and the suspension bridge over Elk river, were destroyed, together with half-a-million's worth of Government stores.

Gen. LORING is said to be under arrest for allowing Col. LIGHTBURN to escape. * * *

A TENNESSEE JUDGE ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Constitutionality of the Confiscation Bill Called in Question.

The Criminal Court of Memphis, Tenn., convened on Nov. 10, Judge SWAYNE presiding. In the course of his charge to the Grand Jury, he said:

"It is my duty, also, to call your attention to the laws of the State relating to and regulating slaves and free persons of color, and the conduct of others in reference to them. The subject is one purely of State policy. Slaves, by the common law, (*vide* 2 Pick. R., 11,) were property before the adoption of the Constitution, and the formation of the Union of the States, and, afterwards, by that instrument, the relation of Slavery was additionally assured, and, by our courts, (*vide* opinions of Judges CATRON and TOSTEN,) a social and domestic as well as a property value is attached to slaves. We have grown up with them, or been nursed, interchangeably, in their arms and our mother's, and our children play with them on the same green and beneath the same shade. Healthy and happy, protected by this property interest and social attachment conjointly, subjects of no disturbing cares or more or greater cruelties than are found in the parental relation, they are the best guarded and most secure and contented, physically and socially, of all the industrial masses of this or any other country on earth, white or black; and whatever defects exist in the relation, as in all other relations of life, they were fast being remedied by legislation and religion, impeded only by lawless and fanatical and wicked interference. And, no less by the common law, constitutional and statutory law, is Slavery recognized, guarded and regulated as of property, social and domestic value, by the law and teaching of the Holy Book. Nowhere, nevertheless, either in law, morals or fact, are the slaves of African descent to be found or reasonably deemed as a race upon an equality with the Caucasian. God and nature had placed them lower in the human scale, making them to differ no less in elevation, intellectually and physically, than in color, and yet capable of comparative elevation by the civilizing and Christianizing contact that has raised them, in this country, from the primeval degradation to a position of morals, industry and utility, blessing both themselves and the world.

The laws of the State, then, to which I refer, should be diligently enforced. And they are no less valid than any other laws on the statute book, having existed long and never been questioned by any tribunal or lawful authority in the whole land. No power is anywhere granted to any branch or department of the General Government, expressly or impliedly, to disturb those laws or their effect. On the contrary, it is denied by the Constitution of the United States, first, by reserving that power to the States or to the people, the same not being delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, (Amendments, 10th article,) and secured by expressly securing the institution already existing, by common law, and requiring the actual delivery of slaves, even when they escape, and other provisions recognizing and assuring Slavery. It was thus made and intended to be, therefore, a matter of State control and legislation alone, no other Government or authority but that of the State to have power over it. In the words of an eminent English jurist. "In a Republic where the Constitution has fixed the extent and limits of every branch of government, in time of war as well as of peace, there can exist nothing uncertain, vague or arbitrary in the exercise of any authority." In a monarchy it is different, all powers being united in the monarch, who may execute or delegate them at pleasure, uncontrolled by a written constitution and laws. A learned judge of a United States Court, in New York, has well said that, in the Constitution everything necessary to the general and individual security has been foreseen, and adds, as an instance in point, that it does not provide that "in times of public danger the executive power shall reign to the exclusion of all others. It does not thrust into the hands of a dictator the reins of Government." In other words, in the Government of the United States, as framed by our fathers, its officers and departments have no power not derived from the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, and which are supreme to the extent of the powers granted, but no further. The States, in delegating limited power to the General Government, did not, and did not intend to, clothe its officers or any department with any other than those limited powers. Emanating from the people and the States as they did, they were to be exercised only so far as granted by the people and the States. And the relation of Slavery and the State laws securing and regulating the same, were, also, further assured by the Constitution of the United States authorizing the admission of the State into the Union with Slavery, and yet further by the United States in Congress actually admitting her with Slavery, and so, also, by that act, accepting and giving sanction to the laws and regulations made, or to be made, by the State in pursuance of her Constitution, and emanating, like the Constitution, from the people of the State. Hence, in contemplation of law and independently of her act of separation, assuming that the State is still a part of the United States and her said act a nullity (an issue I have no occasion to discuss here, whatever may be the opinions of jurists touching the power of the States,) then the Constitution and the State protecting and regulating Slavery are to be deemed as valid and inviolable as the Constitution and Government of the United States themselves. The General Government, it is true, in conducting a lawful war, may take the slaves, as it may take any other property of its citizens, with "just compensation," (amendments, art. 5,) when required, in good faith, for military purposes and by military necessity; never in wantonness, nor yet by way of punishment excepting by due process of law, (same act.) But there is no power anywhere delegated to change or destroy slave property or to disturb their regulation under the laws of the State, made in pursuance of the State Constitution, which, as stated, emanated from the people, and was guaranteed and was sanctioned by the Constitution and the Congress, and through the organic forms of the United States. To subvert this property, or this regulation of it, then, is substantially to subvert the Constitution and Government of the United States that authorize and sanction both. So, therefore, it cannot be done, except by arbitrary power and contrary to the letter and spirit of that system of Government that came, almost faultless, of the purest wisdom and most enlightened compromise that ever assumed to adjust and assure the interests of men. And it follows that, excepting so far as the above necessity exists, the civil Government and police of the State continue and must remain, as they should be, intact. Indeed, the Constitution of the State, so authorized and sanctioned as above, expressly provides, (Art. 1, sec. 24,) "that in all cases the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority," and in republican Governments, it is the civil law, and that only, that bestows any military or other authority or power. In a war with foreign States and people, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the States, as touching the right to and liberties of the citizen, do not apply, but give place to the simple restraints of humanity and civilization, *i. e.* the laws of war; it being the accepted view and and of all good rule, military or civil, that the greatest security possible, of life, liberty and property, shall be enjoyed by the citizen. Changes or destroy the organic relations of the State and her salutary regulations, in regard to her slaves, and the results will be to them, want and poverty, idleness and vice, all the shapes of depravity and wretchedness from which, as a race, they have been materially reclaimed in the South—in short, a relapse into their original abyss of human degradation, despised and restrained in and expelled from the North, driven from the South, admitted nowhere among the enlightened nations, and, ultimately, in the very nature of the case, forced back poor miserable creatures, as to-day they are not, into perhaps some intolerable form of Slavery; and, to the State and the public, a burden of taxation, thefts, insurrection, human butcheries and all the forms of crime and immorality that break the peace and blacken the face of society.

After citing various authorities in support of his position Judge SWAYNE concluded:

If in regard to the Slavery laws of the State, or any of the recited or other statutory or common law offences, the jury should find themselves previously prevented, by the circumstances about them, in other words, by the insufficiency of the power of the county, from the performance of their legal duties as enjoined by the law, in that case their failure to perform those duties will be no dereliction on their part. As a judicial officer, however, charged with the execution of the laws and sensitively guardful of the honor and dignity of the temples of public justice and the authority of the State, I trust that all persons connected with the Court, judicial and ministerial, will have both the disposition and opportunity to do all the law requires at their hands, in the form and through the channels it prescribes, according to the solemn oaths we have taken and are bound to observe. And in thus charging you the law I have only to say, in the words of one of the ablest jurists in the world and perhaps the brightest ornament of the present Supreme Bench of the United States, that, "with the excitements of the hour I, as judge, have nothing to do. They cannot change the law nor effect my duty;" and, whilst it is no part of my official duty to determine the character of the pending revolution or measure the blood and treasure it has cost, it is my duty 'to hold the scale of justice, in all cases, with a firm and steady hand.'"

Gen. SHERMAN considered the charge of sufficient importance to make it the text for the following proclamation:

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Nov. 11, 1862.

The Judge of the Criminal Court having charged the Grand Jury on certain points where a conflict of authority might arise, all persons will take notice that any attempt to execute State laws at variance with the orders of the President and Military Commanders, will be construed as a contempt of the authority of the United States, and will be summarily punished. The *status* of the negro is involved in the war now existing, and will in its progress be clearly determined. In the meantime, runaway slaves must be treated as free, and people encouraged to give them employment as such. So far as the Court confines its business to punishing murder, arson, burglary and crimes *mala in se*, the Provost-guard is required to cooperate. By order of

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN.

[Signed,] D. C. ANTHONY, Provost-Marshal of Memphis.

CONNECTICUT.

Departure of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers—Shameful Conduct of the State Authorities—Mutiny and Insubordination in Camp—Final Departure of a Part of the Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

The quiet which, since my last letter, had so uninterruptedly settled over this peaceful city, was again, to-day, rudely broken by another, less sad, but by no means pleasant occurrence. In a large city like New-York, the departure of a regiment is nothing uncommon in times like these, but in a place like Middletown it is an entirely different thing. Almost everybody has a friend in the regiment which left to-day, and as it is the first entire regiment from this place, more than usual interest was manifested in its departure. For over three months, the site of a neighboring hillock has been whitened with the white canvas of numerous tents belonging to the Twenty-fourth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. Gen. SMART, of the militia, Commandant of this post, did all in his power to make the men comfortable; but, although many of them had been in camp for over two months, not a cent was forthcoming from either the State or city authorities. There are several Irish companies in the regiment, and many of the men have families of young children dependent on them for their daily bread. No officer had presented himself to muster them into the service. The men naturally became finally exasperated, and about a week ago one of the companies mutinied, and refused to turn out for drill. The ringleaders were arrested and confined, in irons, in the guard-house. To-day, when the mustering officer presented himself to muster them in, some of the men chased him out of the camp with drawn knives, and the poor fellow, who was sharply taken aback, took to his heels with a hearty good will. Many cases of desertion are reported this evening by the officer left back to take charge of and forward the stragglers. The regiment, which has nominally over 800 men on the rolls, departed with less than 300.

The Colonel of the regiment, S. G. MANSFIELD, a son of the late lamented Gen. MANSFIELD, and a graduate of West Point, holding now a position as Second Lieutenant in the regulars, is a very young man, not over twenty-three years of age, but, nevertheless, makes up in courage and personal bravery what he lacks in experience and years. He did all in his power to collect the stragglers, and enforce order and obedience. A flag was to have been presented to the regiment by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of the Wesleyan University here, and also some 500 Bibles and Testaments by the Bible Society of Middletown; but the Colonel informed the Committee of Arrangements that it would be impossible for him to stop, much to his regret, as it was after dark. The Bibles, therefore, are to be sent to New-York, and the flags were simply handed by the Committee to the color-sergeant, without any show. The flags were a large and handsome silk American flag, on a black-walnut staff, surmounted by a golden eagle, standing on a globe, with long tassels; the guide flags were small silk American flags, surmounted by silver spearheads, and on them, "24th C. V." All were naturally disappointed at not being able to see the men off, as it was growing late, the crowds were gradually dispersed till but few remained on the steps of the Court-house. Companies A and G are from Middletown, Company K is an Irish company, from Bridgeport, and has lately been consolidated with the New-Haven Company H; Company E is also a mere nucleus of a company, its second and third officers not having been appointed. It is expected that the regiment will be filled by a draft. I give you the following list of the officers, which is as correct as can be obtained at this day:

Colonel—SAMUEL G. MANSFIELD; Lieutenant-Colonel—J. E. Allison; Major—— Maher; Adjutant—D. Strong; Quartermaster—G. W. Dart; Surgeon——— Warner; Chaplain—— Wightman, (Baptist;) Sergeant-Major—— Conkling; Hospital Steward—B. W. Dyer; Drum-Major—D. Silliman.

Company A—Capt. J. C. Gleason, First Lieut. G. R. Vinal, Second Lieut. H. E. Balcam; Co. B—Capt. H. P. Johnson, First Lieut. N. H. Tucker, Second Lieut. B. C. Post; Co. C—Capt. A. Fitch, First Lieut. D. Strong, (acting Adjutant,) Second Lieut. C. Brown; Co. D—Capt. F. Parker, First Lieut. E. Savage, Second Lieut. W. A. Gibbs; Co. E.—Capt. J. Denslow; Co. F—Capt. W. J. Addis, First Lieut. D. B. Buck

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BLEECKER-STREET ABORTION CASE.

Unfavorable Developments from the Coroner's Inquest—The Father of the Deceased Reveals the Whole Story—Investigation Still Unsatisfied.

CORONER HARNEY resumed the investigation in the case of the death of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, yesterday afternoon, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, in Charles-street. The testimony is very voluminous. We give below the substance of all that will prove to be interesting to the public. The person who is alleged to be the seducer had not been arrested at a late hour last evening.

Edward Donohue, the hackman who conveyed the deceased to her father's house, was the first witness; he testified as follows:—I work at the Lafarge House stables; on the 19th inst, I was at the stables about 11 o'clock, when a stranger came to me and asked how much I would charge him to take him to the corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; I told him $1. He then said he would take a lady two or three blocks from there; I said I would not charge him extra for that. I took him to the doctor's corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, when he got out of the carriage and rang the bell; he was about fifteen minutes trying to get in; when he came out he had hold of a lady by the right arm, and a woman supported her on the left; I saw a man in the store whom I took to be the Doctor; the lady was put into the coach and the other one got in with her; the stranger then handed me a dollar, and asked me to drive the lady to No. 370 Bleecker-street; the stranger told me to drive slowly, and that if I was asked any questions about the deceased, to say that I got her in the front door of Jay-street. When he was leaving, he also said, that he would probably see me at the La Farge House in the morning; when we arrived at No. 370 Bleecker-street the woman who was in company with deceased said she did not wish to enter; I told her she would have to do so, as I would not go in; I rang the door bell and carried in the sick lady in my arms; the deceased did not speak or say a word during all this time; I made the woman enter the house ahead of me; I asked what was the matter with deceased, and the strange woman said she had been taking some brandy; after we entered the house I laid deceased on a sofa and placed a pillow under her head; the old gentleman then asked me the number of my coach; I told him No. 95; he also asked me where I got the deceased and I said on the boat at the foot of Jay-street; deceased was moaning a little when I took her out of the coach, but she did not speak; the man who hired me was tall, with light whiskers around his face; he wore black clothes and a high hat; I could not say who opened the Doctor's door for the stranger; when he paid me the dollar he seemed very much agitated, and trembled considerably; when I gave the number of my coach, I gave a wrong number; the reason I gave a wrong number was because I made a false statement in respect to the place from which I took the lady; the man from whom I took the dollar was very respectable looking; when he left me he went toward Fifteenth-street very fast; a boy went with me at the request of the stranger; he said the boy could help to hold up the lady; I thought it would be well to put the boy in the carriage to take care of the glass; I did not take the boy home at the suggestion of the stranger.

Mary E. Simms, sister of the young man who is said to have seduced the deceased, testified that she resided at No. 139 West Forth-street; she had three brothers, and she believed that Augustus L. Simms, one of the three, was the person referred to as the one who was instrumental in having the deceased conveyed to her father's residence; she had not seen him since Tuesday evening last, when he left his home, saying that he was going out of town; he said he would be home the next day; he has not returned since, and witness knew of no one who knew where he had gone; when he left home on Tuesday evening he wore black clothes; he had dark hair and whiskers, is of medium size and about twenty-six years of age; witness had never heard that the father of the deceased had requested her brother to marry Clementina.

David R. Coles testified, in substance, that he was a very intimate friend and acquaintance of Augustus L. Simms, and had been such for ten years past; they had worked together, and had been the confidants of each other; he knew the deceased by sight; saw Simms last on Monday evening; witness had never heard of the deceased until he saw her name in the papers yesterday morning; Simms and witness were together all night on Saturday night last; nothing was then said about the deceased; Simms never told me of any intimacy existing between him and the deceased; he never heard that he had sent her to Dr. Browne's; he told witness on Saturday last that he was going out of town for a short time, and he could not tell where he had gone; witness never had any conversation with Simms in regard to Miss Anderson, except what might be said about any lady; he spoke highly of the lady, and did not intimate there was anything wrong; he had heard Dr. Browne spoken of as an insulting man; he suspected his place was the resort of ladies from the appearance of the establishment.

Anna L. Fountain testified that Augustus L. Simms was her brother, but she did not know where he was at present. She last saw him on Sunday night last; he then said he was going out of the City, and if any one called for him to say that he would be back on Wednesday morning.

James Anderson, the father of the deceased, testified: I reside at No. 370 Bleecker-street; my occupation is that of a tailor; I am also sexton of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-avenue; I was partially acquainted with Augustus L. Simms for the last eighteen months; he was in the habit of calling at my house for several months; after a while he left off calling, for what reason I do not know; I have not seen him in the house for the past twelve months, but I heard that he was there; he came during my absence; he appeared to watch me when I went to church, and then he would go in and see my daughter; these secret interviews have been going on for the last four months; these visits continued up to the time that deceased left my house; he was in my house on the evening before my daughter left; this was on the 24th of October, a week before this deceased said she would like to go to Newburgh; I thought it was very strange that she should wish to leave her father's house so soon after her mother's death; deceased said she felt so lonely in the basement that we occupied that she was desirous of going to Newburgh; I told her that I would get some girl to keep her company, if she felt so lonely; then she seemed to be satisfied; soon after I asked her what she wanted to go to Newburgh for, and she said she wished to see a family which was intimate with her mother just previous to her death; I asked her if she was going to get married, and she said no; about six weeks ago, when my son was brought home dead, Simms attended the funeral, and I could then see that an intimacy still existed between him and my daughter; during the conversation about Newburgh, I told her that if she intended to be married to tell me, and we would have things done in the regular way. I told her she was of age, and could judge for herself; I also told her that I had tried to break off the intimacy between herself and Simms, but now that things had assumed a different aspect, I would be glad if she were married to him; I thought she was pregnant by him, and told her so; she denied that it was so, but I said she could not deceive me; a few days after this I had a second conversation with her upon the subject of her pregnancy; I told her she should not be ashamed to tell the truth, as her condition spoke for itself; I told her to reveal her mind to me, that I was father and mother to her; she made me no answer, and we parted; that was the last conversation I had with her upon the subject; on Saturday, the 25th ult., I came home to dinner between 12 and 1 o'clock, and found the deceased there; I went to church soon after dinner, and on my return, at about 5 o'clock, I found that she had gone; I was told that she had gone to Newburgh; my oldest son wrote a letter that very night, requesting her to return as soon as possible; the letter was returned to my son, with a note stating that Clementina was not at Newburgh; on the following Tuesday a letter was received by Agnes Mann, a boarder in our house, from her sister in Newburgh, from which I learned that my daughter would be home on the following Wednesday; from that time until a week ago to-day I heard nothing; then I received word from my brother that he wanted to see me at his house in Bleecker-street; I went, and, to my astonishment, I met Simms; I asked him about my daughter; he said he could give me no information concerning her; I then said to him, "You know where she is, and there is no use in denying it;" my brother and myself then both told him that we were determined to find her at all hazards; Simms then said that he thought that Clementina was at Newburgh; I told him that I had been there, and had made a very diligent search for her; and that I was told she was not there and had not been there since the time of her mother's funeral; at this interview Simons accused me of telling Clementina of the fact of his having kept company with another woman, which he denied having done; I told him I had given my daughter the information as I had heard it; my brother was very persistent, and demanded of Simms that he should tell where Clementina was before he left the house; he finally begged off, by agreeing to produce her on the Tuesday evening following, and Simms and myself left my brother's house with that understanding; we were to meet at my brother's the next Tuesday evening, at which time she was to be forthcoming; Simms and myself walked down as far as Carmine-street together, and when we parted he said, in answer to my remark, that it was a very hard case, and I could not bear to think of it, "Don't try to find her before Tuesday, I will do all I can to produce her by that time," and the last words he said on my parting from him were "I should not wonder if she were in the very Ward we live in." Tuesday night came and Simms did not keep his appointment; he came beforehand to the Church where I was and told me he could not find her. I told him; I thought it would be so, and that the next day I should use all my efforts to find my daughter, dead or alive; he said to me "you will only injure the character of your daughter;" I told him that I believed her character was already gone by reason of her intimacy with him, and that sooner than not learn her fate I would sacrifice my own reputation, dear as that was to me; Simms and myself then parted; the next morning my brother came to see me, and he wondered very much that Simms had not kept his agreement to produce Clementina; I then told my brother all that had transpired, and we went together to see a Mr. Townle, who occupied a portion of my house; from him we learned that Simms had been in the habit of visiting [illegible] time in the habit of watching his chances when I was away, and lady friend here came to the house [illegible] until the next morning; that day I went to the Jefferson Market Police Court, to see what could be done, but the Magistrate there said he could do nothing for me; that evening my daughter was brought home, and died a few moments after she was carried into the house.

At this stage of the proceedings, the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Jane Shaw testified: I reside at No. 331 West Fifteenth-Street in the rear, and have been in the habit of doing washing for Dr. Browne for seven years past; when he had boarders I sometimes washed for them; the clothes which I have received from Dr. Browne's for the last two weeks have been soiled with a kind of diarrhœa; there was blood both upon the sheets and female under-garments; three weeks ago Tuesday was the first time I had the garments and sheets of the deceased to wash, and the blood-stains upon them were twice as large as my two hands; the clothes now shown me are the ones I have washed for three successive weeks.

Poverty in the First Ward.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

The following report was presented to the meeting of the Trustees of the First Ward Industrial School, on the 13th inst., from the Visitor of the Children's Aid Society:

I desire most earnestly to call your attention to the statement of some facts in regard to the work the Society is endeavoring to carry on in the First Ward. It is perhaps needless for me to say that the district in which our First Ward Industrial School is located, opens on a field more completely choked up by difficulties and obstacles, than any other portion of the City. First, then, the poverty and distress that abounds there, are appalling—the causes which produce it various: widowhood, old age, husbands absent at the war, no money being received, intemperance on the part of the husband, bringing wife and children to beggary. Let me now present a few examples:

As we were to have a tea-party at the school-rooms, the teachers were anxious to have the parents meet with them, so I called on them to give the invitations. These are some of the reasons why they were not able to attend: Mrs. L., living in a back attic bedroom, in Greenwich-st., working very industriously at caps, her husband in the army, has received no pay since he left; has managed to pay her rent, except a balance of $1 on this month's rent, but to buy bread, has had to pawn her last dress; with this she hopes to get through this week; having no dress, of course she is unable to attend the party; her little girl, a quiet, pale-faced, little thing, is always at the school; the mother cannot write, and to-day I am to write to her husband for her. Mrs. M., an English woman; living in Washington-street, a fine looking woman, her little girl, if dressed well, would appear as well as many who have all they want of the things of this world. The little girl is always at school.

Mr. M. has lost a leg and is intemperate and cruel. The poor woman, when asked to be present, stated that she had no bonnet—not even a hood—but might borrow that if she were otherwise decent in her apparel. She gave me some account of her history, while her eyes overflowed with tears and her heart seemed bursting with sorrow. I have space but for one more: In a dark, damp, low, back basement in Greenwich-street, lives Mrs. Y., her husband sick and unable to work. In the same apartment there lives an old widow—I should think past 60 years of age. Her son has left her, enlisted, and has not given her a penny. The hard, damp ground covers a portion of the room, and twilight prevails always; this is Mrs. Y.'s *home*. Her child, I believe, is susceptible of being made a very bright girl—she is to be one of the declaimers at the festival. Now, as things are at present, when I enter such abodes of poverty and want, I have not means to administer to them in any way, except words of sympathy and advice, and I turn away from their doors with a very heavy burden on my mind. Is there nothing we can do for them? Words seem but a hollow offering. Now one word in regard to the children. Many of them are destitute to the last degree; their dresses are a marvel to behold; the manner in which they pin them together and keep them in any kind of shape, and how they get them unpinned, is a great mystery; hatless, shoeless, and some almost shirtless, and dresses tattered and torn, and pinned together in all conceivable ways, they present a picture that appeals most strongly to our sympathies. To labor effectively and to win the confidence of this class, we must alleviate, to some extent, these pressing needs of theirs. This a gigantic work. We are but scratching on the outer crust; but if God's Word be true, these shall yet be reached and transformed, but the implements to labor with are most essential. I might present other instances if my report was not too lengthy already.

Very respectfully, M. DUPUY.

The school (corner of Whitehall and State streets) has 134 names on its list, usual attendance between 40 and 50. What is most needed are funds to supply the bodily wants of the poor children.

Movement of Troops.

The Fifty-second Massachusetts Regiment arrived at the Park Barracks yesterday morning, having reached this City in the steamer *Elm City* from New-Haven. The regiment numbers about 1,000 men, who are uniformed, armed and equipped. The men were provided with breakfast at the barracks, but, owing to the One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York Regiment being quartered there, they were obliged to remain in the area on the east side of the barracks, out in the pelting rain.

The following are the principal officers:

Colonel—HALBERT S. GREENLEAF, Shelburne.
Lieut.-Colonel—Samuel John Storrs, Amherst.
Major—Hery Winn, Boston.
Adjutant—Jefferd M. Becker, Lawrence.
Surgeon—Frederick A. Sawyer, Greenfield.
Assistant Surgeon—John H. Richardson, Chesterfield.
Chaplain—John F. Moors, Greenfield.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived at the Park Barracks Thursday morning, after remaining in front of the City Hall all day, receiving more than their share of the rain, were removed to No. 54 Franklin-street, where the men were quartered for the night. They will probably leave for Union Course, L. I., to-day, where they will remain in camp until Gen. BANKS' expedition starts on its mission.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Regiment remained on the Battery Thursday night. The barracks not being large enough to accommodate all the men, a portion of them were obliged to remain on the Battery all night, exposed to the storm. The men were very much dissatisfied on account of the lack of provision which had been made for their accommodation. Yesterday morning, they left for Union Course, L. I., to go into camp.

The soldiers at the Park Barracks presented quite a forlorn appearance, dressed in their overcoats and with their immense capes turned over their heads. The scene was far more suggestive than cheerful, and in spite of the storm a large crowd gathered around the place and looked with wondering eyes upon the soldiers as they moved around dripping with rain and shivering with the cold.

At the encampment of the Connecticut regiments at Union Course, L. I., the soldiers have been as comfortable as good tents, blazing fires and a sufficiency of rations could make them.

Naval.

THE NEW PAYMASTER OF MARINES.

The great war in the Marine Corps is over. Capt. JOHN C. CASH (not CASH, as reported in the Washington dispatch,) is the new Paymaster, and a dozen disappointed expectants are no longer in suspense. There was understood to be a great "tie" between Capts. LEWIS, CASH and Lieut. FORNEY. The latter was the junior, in rank, of the others, but the political influence of his father, the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, was supposed to be able to overcome serious obstacles. It failed, in this instance, however. Capt. LEWIS, like the successful candidate, like all the candidates, is a Pennsylvanian. An officer, who came here from Port Royal to look for the place, has gone back again. Capt. CASH has been 17 years in the navy. He got a brevet Captaincy in 1847, and a full one some years since. He has been nearly eight years at sea—his last service being on the *Sabine* frigate. The late Major RUSSELL'S duties have, since his death, been attended to in the Pay Department.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF OUR GREAT HARBOR BATTERY.

Capt. STEPHEN C. ROWAN, who has been ordered to this City by the Navy Department, to superintend the fitting out of the great harbor battery, *Roanoke*, will enter on his duties at once. He is one of the best ordnance officers in the navy, and it is worth remarking that he will have to regulate a battery of the heaviest guns ever mounted on a man-of-war. There will be no less than six 15-inch guns in the three turrets of the ship, their weight alone being over one hundred and twenty tons. Discharged at once, with a 450 pound ball, as they may be, 2,700 pounds of iron would be hurled at an enemy. And this from a ship mailed with one solid plate of 4½-inch iron. Capt. ROWAN is a native of Ireland, but was appointed from the State of Ohio. His name follows that of the famous DAHLGREN, another ordnance celebrity, on the Naval Register. He has been twenty-six years in the service, and has served on almost every squadron.

THE NAVY-YARD.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard is now like a human bee [illegible] blow at the rebellion, but particulars cannot be given. Of miscellaneous movements there are also some of interest. The *Connecticut*, supply and transport steamer, has done her last duty in that line. She was put out of commission yesterday, and turned over to the authorities who are to make a man-of-war of her. A battery, big enough for a regular corvette, is to be put on board, and all the "militia" features of the vessel removed. Her successor is a new steamer, apparently, called the *Blackstone*, which has arrived in the stream, and will be taken in hands at once. A naval general court-martial has again convened at the Lyceum. Vessels for the Banks Expedition line the wharves, but their peculiarities must be mysteries for a while.

Physical Culture for Women—The New Gymnastics.

For those who enjoy the poetry of motion we could suggest a positive treat in directing them to witness an hour's performance of the new gymnastics, adapted to the old and young of either sex. The Boston Gymnasium has sent forth a graduate, Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, who thoroughly understands her art, and, along with considerable poetry of action, she gives us a wholesome quantity of prose, common sense, and a most emphatic way of putting her foot down.

The apparatus employed—as poles, rings and light dumb-bells—are brought into use gradually as the pupil advances in proficiency. Every movement is accompanied by good music. Doctors and divines, some of the sagest our City knows, have witnessed the few exhibitions Mrs. PLUMB has made, and are now forming classes which comprise their whole families. Schools also are beginning to take hold of the idea, and so good and simple an art must obtain favor with all classes. It would occupy too much space to describe in detail the rapidly changing postures, but they are as attractive and far less deleterious than stage dances. In private parlors, lately, companies have met to test the agreeableness of the exercises, and certainly the exhibition was a paying one to lookers on, as it must have been infinitely so to participants. The feeblest invalid may commence with the lighter and simpler movements, and gradually develope a strength of muscle which no amount of ordinary exercise would accomplish. One who could introduce these light gymnastics among the indolent daughters of ease and luxury, and induce them to admire what heretofore they deemed vulgar, (as stout legs and arms and rosy cheeks,) may well deserve the title of a representative woman of the age. The dresses worn are well calculated to give perfect play to the limbs. Some of the ladies merely assume their last Summer bathing-dresses, and look eminently pretty and graceful in them.

Gen. McClellan at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The old adage to the effect that after a storm there comes a calm, has been verified in the past two days, during which Gen. MCCLELLAN has been a guest at the Fifth-avenue Hotel On the evening of the first day, there was a demonstration—in fact a storm. It rained, the gas-lights furnished the lightning, RYNDERS' gun the thunder, and the Young Men's Democratic Association completed the general disturbance of the elements involved. But yesterday and last evening, all was serene. The General was not disturbed. As the reporters say, (with unusual propriety,) the General, after the fatigues of the past, was permitted to repose in the bosom of his family. During the morning, several gentlemen somewhat known in these several political districts called, but were not admitted. The General was busy. There were others more fortunate, among them Lieut.-Col. SWEITZER, U. S. A., and Senator LATHAM of California. In the afternoon Gen. MCCLELLAN returned the visit of Gen. SCOTT, both occupying rooms in the same hotel. During the evening there were few visitors and no unusual gathering in the halls. The night was rainy, and the people seemed to know that the General required repose. At the time our reporter left, the General's acceptance or declination of the hospitality of the City, tendered by vote by the Common Council Committee on National Affairs, had not been definitely determined on. It is understood, however, that the General will be at the Academy of Music to-night, to witness a performance prepared for the occasion.

The Draft.

Since the Exemption Commissioners concluded their labors, the enrollment has been corrected so that the names of all those who, under the examination of the surgeons, have proved themselves physically incapable of doing active military duty, have been stricken from the list. The officers under whose immediate directions the Draft will be made, are perfectly ready to proceed with its enforcement, and are only awaiting orders from Albany to do so. The wheels in which the names will be placed are in good working condition, and a gentleman has been selected to draw the names from them.

And yet it is doubtful whether the Draft in this State ever takes place. It is stated that about 25,000 men are due the Government from New-York, while the State, according to the claims of various localities, show that it is but little behind its quota. At any rate, these matters will have to be settled before the Draft can take place, and their settlement will necessarily take some days, if not weeks longer.

Ordination Service at the Church of the Incarnation.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by several clergymen, officiated in a special ordination service, yesterday afternoon, in the Church of the Incarnation, in which a candidate for the office of Deacon was received, and a Deacon advanced to the Priesthood. The services occupied over two hours, and were imbued with a solemnity and interest, which all present appeared to feel. In the chancel with the Bishop were the Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, of the General Theological Seminary; Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, of St. Ann's; Rev. N. B. SMITH, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation. Mr. ELLIOTT D. TOMPKINS was the candidate for the Diaconate, and EASTBURN BENJAMIN for the Priesthood. The former gentleman will act as assistant to Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, and the latter is now settled at St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven. The ordination was preceded by Morning Prayer, which was rendered alternately by Rev. Messrs. SMITH and GALLAUDET.

The Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY then preached an eloquent sermon on the dignity and importance of the Ministry of the Church, from the following text:

"Let a man so account of us as of the Minister of Christ, and Stewards of the Mysteries of God."—*Cor. iv., 1.*

The candidates having been then presented to the Bishop, he delivered the Exhortation, and subsequently ordained them respectively to the orders of the Diaconate and Priesthood.

The Holy Communion was next administered to the Clergy and nearly all the congregation, the Right Rev. Bishop officiating in the Absolution, consecrating the sacred elements, and pronouncing the final benediction.

St. Cecilia's Day.

To-day is the festival of the patron Saint of Music, St. Cecilia. This Saint was a Roman lady, who lived and suffered martyrdom in the early part of the third century. So skillful was she in singing, that she has for centuries been regarded as the Patron Saint of Music, and several churches were built in her honor in Rome. St. Cecilia was a favorite subject with the old painters, and inspired RAPHAEL with one of his divinest conceptions—the celebrated picture of the Saint in the gallery at Bologna.

The Society of St. Cecilia, attached to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, (Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue,) will celebrate the feast of its patron Saint by singing a grand mass, the second composed by Mr. LOUIS DACHAUER, organist of the church. The exercises will begin at 9½ o'clock A. M. The collection made on the occasion will be devoted to liquidating the debt on the church.

Court of General Sessions.

The trial of the negro, SHADRACH REID, for killing JOHN DONNELLY by stabbing him with a knife, on the 5th of October last, was concluded yesterday. One witness for the prosecution testified that he saw the prisoner stab the deceased, and another witness swore that prisoner said immediately after the occurrence that he stabbed one of the men in the affray. On the other hand, the defence proved that the prisoner had always borne an unexceptionable character, was an industrious man, and never was in the habit of carrying a knife. CHARLES S. SPENCER summed up the case for the defence, and argued that there was not sufficient proof of identity to convict the prisoner. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., closed the argument for the prosecution, and the Judge charged the jury, who, after being absent an hour returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—By the resignation of President WICKHAM, of the Fire Department, and the consequent promotion of the other officers, the Secretaryship becomes vacant. For this position there are two candidates—PETER T. EVERETT, foreman of No. 6, truck, and WM. C. O'BRIEN, of No. 9, truck. Mr. EVERETT is a gentleman of activity and ability, and the prospect is he will make a rattling good [illegible], though Mr. O'[illegible] is favorably known.

DEPARTURE OF TEACHERS.—The steamer *Cosmopolitan* sailed on Thursday morning. Among other passengers the following teachers and superintendents went out under the auspices of the National Freedmen's Relief Association: Mr. and Miss Terry, Mrs. Maxwell, Evan V. Harris, H. G. Judd, Mr. and Miss Wight, J. H. Dyer, Miss E. H. Ripley, Miss Louisa Kellogg, E. D. Rice, Louise C. Judd, Geo. Gage, Mrs. Wells, J. W. R. Hill, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Peck.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new meeting-house of the First Baptist Church at Greenpoint, L. I., has been laid with interesting services, in which the Pastor, Rev. W. REID, and Drs. WESTON and ANDERSON participated. This Church was organized in 1847. The first edifice, 22 by 40 feet, was erected in 1850, at a cost of about $1,000, the church being constituted with ten members. The present members number 132. The new house is 70 by 45 feet, of brick, and will cost about $12,000 with the lots, 70 by 45 feet. Toward this expense $7,000 have already been secured.

OLD CLOTHES FOR POOR BOYS.—The poor little boys of the Children's Aid Society—especially those in the Newsboys' Lodging-house—are in great want of shirts and Winter clothing. Many suffer bitterly from the cold and the wet. The usual supplies from the country do not come in this year. If families would send in their cast-off children's clothes, shirts, stockings, coats and trousers, they could all be used with advantage. If the address be sent to the office, the articles will be called for. They can also be sent to the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

EVENING SERVICES.—A number of the up-town members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, having requested the Vestry to hold evening services in the upper portion of our City, and the Vestry consenting, we are requested to announce that the first service will take place at Bodworth's Hall, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-Sixth-street, on Sunday evening, November 30. The sermon will be by the Rector, (Rev. Dr. Price.)

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH.—Nearly all the pews have been taken in this new and spacious edifice, and the consolidation of the churches occupying it is so far working well. Dr. WESTON, the Pastor, is well accepted in his new field. The pews sold for $3,000 or $4,000 above their appraised value.

OFFICIAL PROPERTY LOST.—Councilman HOGAN lost his official badge on Thursday. The finder will confer a favor upon the owner by leaving it with the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen at Room No. 5, City Hall.

VESSELS SOLD.—Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co. sold at auction on Thursday the bark *Young America*, for $9,050; the brig *Humming Bird*, for $6,200, and the schooner *Sarah Jane*, for $2,650.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COUNTY CORONERSHIP.—The case of JOHN S. RYDER against REM R. HEGEMAN, was decided in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, by Judge REYNOLDS, in favor of the plaintiff. Both parties were candidates for Coroner at the General Election in 1861. Mr. RYDER obtained a majority of votes throughout the County at large; but Mr. HEGEMAN received a majority in the District—(the Third)—a law having been passed by the Legislature the preceding sessions, providing that the County should be divided into four districts, and that a Coroner should be elected for each. Coroner HEGEMAN having been declared elected under the District law, commenced performing his duties within the country district, but finding that it did not pay, opened an office in the city and secured a large share of the business of the City Coroner, Mr. ALFRED HORTON. The latter brought an action against HEGEMAN in the Supreme Court, and it was there decided that the district law was unconstitutional and that any Coroner elected in the county had jurisdiction anywhere within its limits. In the present case it was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the District law having been declared unconstitutional, and RYDER having received a majority of the votes throughout the whole county, was entitled to the office. The Judge took a similar view and decided in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. RYDER will, therefore, be entitled to the office for the remainder of the term, ending Jan. 1, 1864.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN BROOKLYN.—The number of vessels which have landed cargoes at the Brooklyn wharves during the month of October was 144, of which 55 were loaded with sugar and molasses, 7 with hides and tallow, 39 in ballast, 20 with salt, 7 with logwood, 3 with coal, 3 with naval stores, 1 with iron, 1 with Government stores, 2 with tar, 1 with coffee, 1 with India-rubber, 1 with rags, 2 with brimstone and 1 with fruit. In August there were 176 arrivals and in September 194, making a total of 514 arrivals in three months, being an increase of ninety over the corresponding period in 1861.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Monday, Nov. 24—Nos. 41, 58, 65, 9, 77, 78, 69, 3, 7, 10, 63, 42, 26, 31, 55.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court—Nov. 21.

Before Judge Shipman.

DEMURRAGE.

Horace W. Pierce vs. *Antonio Yznaga del Valle et al.*—This suit was brought to recover an amount of demurrage on a charter of the brig *Renshaw*, for a voyage from here to Cuba. The evidence showed that the vessel went to Yaza, in Cuba, to take a cargo of sugar; that part of a cargo was put on board; that in going into a channel to get up to the wharf, she got aground, but got off, and was detained several days; and that she was, by the charter party, to go to the dock if there was sufficient water, and was to receive her cargo alongside the vessel's tackles; but it was not furnished, and the vessel was detained.

Decree for libelants with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

A Wizard and His Wife Quarreling About their Children.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Application of Eliza Anderson.—The relator claimed to be the wife of Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North." She alleged that the Professor wrongfully detained her two daughters, aged respectively 16 and 13 years, and named Louisa and Eliza. She set forth in her petition that her husband, as she believed, was about to take the two daughters to the West Indies, to assist in his professional arts, and against her wishes and consent.

It was brought out, on the appearance of the parties in Court, that the Professor and his wife had separated a week or two since, and had been unable to agree as to the custody of these two children. The matter was finally postponed, with a view to a settlement of the question without the aid of the Court.

No Extra Allowance on the Verdict in the Hart-Dillaye Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Potter.

Stephen D. Dillaye vs. *Emanuel B. Hart.*—This was a motion for extra allowance on the verdict in the case, reported yesterday.

The Court now declined to make the allowance asked.

The Troubles About the Negro in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Howell vs. *Madison-avenue Baptist Church.*—This case has been before reported in the TIMES. The plaintiff sought to compel the conveyance of a pew in the church to him, and it was resisted on the ground that the plaintiff had caused a disturbance in the church by the introduction of negroes into the pew.

Judgment was now rendered for the defendants, the Court holding that the plaintiff had not established his right to have the conveyance made in the form demanded.

A Loving Couple each Seeking a Divorce—Amendment of Pleadings.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Samuel Boardman vs. *Ann Elizabeth Boardman.*—This was a motion made by the defendant for leave to amend her answer by setting up adultery and condonation, and a prayer for a divorce from the plaintiff. From the defendant's moving papers it appeared that the action was brought by the plaintiff to obtain a divorce on the ground of adultery, and that upon the service of a summons upon the defendant, she retained Richard Busteed, Esq., as her counsel, instructing him to set up in the answer adultery on the part of the plaintiff with a servant girl in the family, and also condonation. These allegations were not pleaded in the answer, which set up only a general denial. Subsequently, Mr. Busteed retired from the case, and another attorney was substituted. This motion was then made, supported by the defendant's affidavit and the affidavit of two other persons, to the allegations set out.

The plaintiff opposed the motion upon his affidavit, denying the allegations in the defendant's affidavit, and [illegible] she proposed to amend by inserting in the [illegible] Mr. Busteed's affidavit was also produced, in which he stated that the facts alleged in the defendant's affidavit were related to him by the defendant, but not deeming her evidence sufficient to establish them, he had not pleaded these facts.

The motion was denied.

Boardman & Benedict for plaintiff; L. H. McCoy for defendant.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Will continue its session this day, and every day next week, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Briner, &c. vs. *Kirchus*; *In matter of the Claim of Joseph Bauck* vs. *Russel &c.*—Motions denied, $10 costs.

Rome, &c., vs. *Philips.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Leonard.

Harrison, &c., vs. *Harrison et al.*—Findings settled.

Before Justice Mullin.

Martha J. McCormack vs. *John McCormack.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Rogers, &c., vs. *McElroy et al.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Eckrie vs. *Sherman et al.*—Case settled and left in Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 21, 1862.

$3,000 U.S. 6s, '63, Cou.	101⅛	20 N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅜
70,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	10 do	102⅜
5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	99⅞	200 do b15.	102⅜
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L., yearly.	100⅜	550 Erie Railway	61⅜
4,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	92⅜	$25 do	61⅜
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	104⅛	200 Hudson River R.	74
19,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98⅜	100 do s30	73⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	54	1500 Harlem Railroad	22⅜
20,000 Missouri St. 6s	52	2000 do	22⅜
2,000 do	51⅞	400 do b30	22⅜
4,000 Cal. State 7s	113⅜	200 do b10	22⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.	114	100 do	22
6,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83.	107	600 Harlem R. Pref	51
1,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	100	100 do	51¼
5,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	98⅜	100 do	51¼
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M.	101	13 Clev., Col. & Cin	138
2,000 Hud. R. C. B.	95	100 do	137⅜
1,000 M. C. 8s Con. 1stm.	83	100 do	77⅜
S. F. Bonds	114	150 Mich. Central R. b30	88
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m.	92⅜	250 do	87⅜
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.	102⅜	100 do	87⅜
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	107	500 do s10	87⅜
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. B.	56	100 do	82
1,000 C. & N. W. Asst. Bs.	62	400 do	82
4,000 do	63	100 do	82
20,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	34	100 do	82
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	80	100 Ill. Cen. R. S'p. b10	78
15,500 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Ch. 4th Mge.	93	200 do	77¾
10,000 do s30	92¾	200 do	77½
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	71	100 do s30	77½
5 Am. Ex. Bank	97½	100 do s30	77½
55 do	97	50 do s15	77½
6 Shoe & Leather Bk.	101⅜	100 do s10	77½
25,000 Amer. Gold b30	130⅜	100 do	77¾
5,000 do b10.	130⅜	4000 Ill. Cen. Can'd B. S.	77¾
2,000 do	130⅜	200 Clev. & Pittsb. R.	40
10,000 do b10.	130⅜	25 do	40¾
45,000 do	130⅛	150 do	40¾
10,000 do s30.	130⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	81¾
150 Penn. Coal Co	116	25 do	81¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	123⅛	100 do s80	81¾
50 do	123⅛	12 Clev. & Tol. R.	67
100 do b30	123⅛	25 do	66⅜
150 Pac. M. S. Co.	120⅜	200 do b30	66⅜
20 do	120⅜	100 do s30	66⅜
100 do s30.	120	500 do	66⅜
100 do	120	200 Chic. & Rock I. R.	82⅜
100 do s10.	119⅜	50 do s60	79¼
21 Tol., Wa. & W. P.	75	100 do	70⅝
50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	82	100 Tol., Wa. & West R.	33⅜
21 Rome & Wa. R.	80		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R. b3	104	249 Erie Railway	61¾
30,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes	104⅜	100 do b60	61⅜
500 do	104	100 do s10	61⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s, '74,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1862.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S—CENTRAL PARK.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—PRINCE DOLCROSS—THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GOLDEN EGG.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—MAGIC FLUTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—BLACK BLUNDERS.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac are to the effect that the rebels still occupy Fredericksburgh, no effort having yet been made to dislodge them—for the reason, probably, that Gen. BURNSIDE is not yet ready for an advance, and does not care to cross the Rappahannock until everything is in proper order for an immediate advance to the vicinity of the rebel capital. From the movements of National forces, land and naval, in other quarters, the Richmond rebels are apparently gathering the idea that a movement is also to be made against them from some other direction than that of Fredericksburgh. A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., announces that all our gunboats have left Albemarle Sound for the James River, and the Richmond *Enquirer* augurs from this that a new danger is threatening. "The enemy," it says, "are coming upon us from Fredericksburgh, or about to be transported to the Suffolk line of advance." We leave the *Enquirer* to find out from which point of the compass the danger is most imminent.

It will be seen by our latest dispatches from headquarters that a demand has been made for the surrender of Fredericksburgh, under a threat of shelling it in case of refusal. The rebel Gen. LONGSTREET is known to be there with his forces.

The Washington *Star* says: "As the fact has been stated that there must be no little delay at Fredericksburgh for want of railroad facilities for getting his supplies up from Aquia Creek, we may not inappropriately explain to the public that no blame whatever can possibly attach to Gen. BURNSIDE on this account. A week before Gen. MCCLELLAN left the Maryland bank of the Potomac, he urged on the Army Headquarters by telegraph, and by special messenger sent hither, the vital importance of having everything in readiness to place this railroad between Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh, in complete running order at the earliest possible moment, specifying, in some instances, the articles he thought should be gathered and prepared for instant use to that end. His advice was not followed; it may be because it could not then be seen that the repairs of that road had aught to do with 'the plan of the campaign.' We make this statement, as it is due to Gen. BURNSIDE'S future that the facts involved should be understood by the country from the start."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writing from Fairfax Court-house, under date of Nov. 20, says: "When the order came to fall back from Thoroughfare Gap, a momentary panic ensued among the soldiers, they not knowing the object of the movement, and fearing that we were being outflanked by the rebels. A Wisconsin and a New-York Regiment, in the excitement of the moment, threw away a large number of arms and provisions. The rebels appeared with some cavalry and infantry upon our front immedistely after the evacuation of Warrenton, and followed up our pickets with an energy and a daring truly amazing, unless it be conceded they had a large force in our rear, which no one supposed for a moment. A Major and eight privates have been taken by the rebels within the last two days. We have also lost some twelve or fifteen of our pickets from the same cause."

A reconnoitering party on Wednesday proceeded from Harper's Ferry in the direction of Charlestown. It encountered four hundred rebels above Halltown and drove them through Charlestown—shelling them at every opportunity. One or two of the rebels were killed, and several houses in Charlestown were fired by our shells. On the same day the rebels made a slight demonstration on our outposts near Falling Waters, but they were speedily driven back.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe informs us that on the 19th inst. our pickets were driven in at Suffolk, whereupon a sufficient force was sent out to drive all the rebels over the Blackwater River. All the creeks between Suffolk and the Blackwater River are now being bridged, as well as the Blackwater itself.

Intelligence from the vicinity of Holly Springs is important. It now appears that Gen. GRANT'S main army has not advanced to that point, but that it has merely been visited by some of his cavalry. The railway bridge three miles south of La Grange is being rapidly rebuilt, and when it is completed Gen. GRANT will doubtless advance in force. Meantime, we have a report from Memphis that BRAGG arrived at Holly Springs on Saturday last with 15,000 troops, and that he, with PEMBERTON and PRICE, was making all possible preparations to give battle to Gen. GRANT. The presence of BRAGG at Holly Springs seems hardly probable. A Nashville letter, dated the 14th inst., has the following regarding him: "I have conversed to-day with men just escaped through the rebel lines at Murfreesboro, who left there three days since. These men report that for three weeks past BRAGG'S army, from Kentucky, has been coming up to Murfreesboro as fast as possible, night and day. Probably there are 30,000 troops now at that place and below."

The rebels have once more been cleared out of Eastern Kentucky, and it is to be hoped that they will now be kept out. The last skirmish took place near Piketon, where the force under Col. DILS routed a considerable force of rebels, capturing eighty prisoners and a large lot of tents, guns, wagons, horses and mules. The main body of the rebels escaped through Pound Gap into East Tennessee.

A report has reached St. Louis that the enemy, lately driven into the Boston Mountains by Gen. SCHOFIELD, had advanced to Cave Hill, 15,000 strong, apparently with the intention of courting a battle. Gen. BLUNT made preparations to march against them, but they did not wait for him—flying again to the mountains.

An officer of Gen. MILROY'S command, who reached Wheeling, Va., on Wednesday, states that on Nov. 11, Gen. MILROY and Col. LATHAM attacked and surprised a camp of rebels at Crab Bottom, in Highland County, not far from Monterey, capturing about three hundred fine cattle, about one hundred horses and taking over a hundred prisoners. The rebels, (about a hundred in number,) were guarding the stock in the Bottom, and were completely surrounded before they were aware of it. The expedition returned to Beverly on Saturday last. It was thought to have been MILROY'S design to move on toward Staunton, but for some reason he concluded to return. The prisoners taken report that the small-pox is raging at Staunton and that the inhabitants are dying at the rate of sixty per day. Among the prisoners captured by Gen. MILROY, was the famous Col. HARNASS, who, with about fifty of his followers, arrived in Wheeling on Wednesday evening, and were confined in the Athenæum.

It is reported at Henderson, Ky., that A. R. JOHNSON, the guerrilla chief, who robbed the hospital at Newburgh, Ind., and has been plundering in that part of Kentucky, has suddenly disappeared, taking with him a large amount of money, the ill-gotton gains of his desperate band. He is said to have gone to Texas.

GENERAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, of Bleecker-street, was continued yesterday by Coroner RANNEY, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house. The evidence of the deceased's father was taken, in part, and his testimony throws considerable light upon the affair. The investigation will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon. No further arrests had been made at a late hour last evening.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, met at noon yesterday and finished their duty by making a declaration of the number of votes received by each person voted for, and ordering the statement to be published. They then adjourned *sine die*.

A final hearing on the question of the storage of earth oils was given yesterday afternoon by the Aldermanic Ordinance Committee. Mr. DOUGLAS, for the Insurance Companies, reviewed their side of the argument, and submitted the statement of a well-known chemist as to the point of explosive evaporation of refined oils miscellaneously selected from the stock of the largest dealers. It varied from 98 to 130, and averaged about 112. Mr. MCCREARY, a manufacturer, and others, summed up the other side. Their argument was not new, but their statements of the extent of the trade in petroleum were surprising. It appears that in crude and refined oils it now amounts to over $5,000,000 a year in this City, and is vastly increasing. The Committee adjourned without indicating what course they will take on the subject.

The Republican City Convention met Thursday evening, but made no nomination for Corporation Counsel. A Committee of Nine was appointed to confer with other political organizations relative to this nomination, and report at the next sitting of the Convention—Tuesday evening. Comptroller HAWS has accepted the renomination tendered him by the Convention on Thursday last.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, the wife of Prof. ANDERSON ("Wizard of the North") sought by *habeas corpus* to compel him to surrender to her custody two daugnters, issue of their marriage. The matter was postponed.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice BARBOUR has dismissed the complaint in the case against the Madison-avenue Baptist Church for not permitting Mr. HOWELL to introduce negroes into his pew.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of SHADRACK REID, (colored,) for killing JOHN DONNELLY, by stabbing, on the 5th of October last, terminated in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

A train on the Boston and Maine Railroad, from Malden and other way stations, was run through the draw of the Charleston Bridge yesterday morning, and five persons were killed, and a number of others wounded.

Arrangements have just been perfected by the Government whereby the sum of nearly half a million dollars of the small currency notes will be printed and issued weekly. This, it is hoped, will afford a satisfactory supply for a few weeks at least, when the issue may be still further increased.

The clothing sent from Baltimore to the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, in quantities large enough to excite suspicion that the Southern army was to come in for some of the favors, was seized a few days ago by order of the War Department and sent to the Wilmington Custom House. Rebel prisoners do not require quite so extensive a wardrobe.

Messrs. CURTIS & TILDEN, of East Boston, Mass., are building a side-wheel steamer for the Government, of the following dimensions: 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. She is designed to be of very light draft, for service in the Southern rivers and harbors. Of twenty-seven steamers of the same class, contracted for by the Government, this is the furthest advanced toward completion.

It has been the habit of the dead letter office at Washington to send back only those letters that contained matters of value, but for the past year the experiment has been tried of returning all letters, and the result has been very satisfactory. Not more than sixteen per cent. of the letters have been returned to the Department, and the double postage that is charged has realized a surplus over the expense.

Judge SWAYNE, who is holding the United States Circuit Court in Cleveland, has made an important decision. He held that the law prescribing penalties for the issue of small notes or checks, to be used for currency, was illegal, and that, consequently, no prosecution could follow the issue of such notes.

The Stock Market was dull until near the close of business, yesterday, except for Government and Railway Bonds. At the close the Share speculation improved. Money, 7 ₩ cent. at call, while offered at 6 ₩ cent. for 15@30 days. Gold, 130¼@⅜. Exchange, 144½@145 ₩ cent.

The rain-storm yesterday checked business. Breadstuffs were in fair demand and somewhat firmer. Provisions were less active. Mess Pork closed rather lower. Groceries, Cotton, Seeds, Iron, Lead, Naval Stores and Whalebone were quiet. A fair business was reported in Copper, Fish, Hay, Laths, Spices, Tallow, Whisky and Wool. The Freight engagements were more extensive, and rates were advancing.

SENSITIVE JOHN BULL!—The movements of our gunboats in watching the blockade-runners of Nassau excite a good deal of British indignation. It would be an interesting question to discuss, whether that indignation rose higher among the Bermudians or among the John Bulls "at 'ome." But of all the reasons given for that indignation, that put forward by the Bermuda *Royal Gazette* bears off the palm. That Regal sheet, after announcing that our vessels kept a vigilant guard over all vessels entering and leaving their ports, says: "Our people are beginning to feel annoyed at the strictness of the blockade, and it is only natural, *as all Britishers have a horror of the underhand.*"

It is not, as our readers perceive, the danger of loss of property, the increased difficulty of carrying on so lucrative a trade as this has been, nor even the humiliation of their vessels being compelled to heave-to at the summons of an impudent Yankee cruiser, which troubles the Bermudians; but when the thought comes over the man of the *Gazette* that these Britishers are driven, by the presence of Commodore WILKES, into "the underhand" of which they have a natural horror, then the iron enters into his soul. Why should they have to dodge about, to hurry off when the Commodore's back was turned, to have to wait for moonless nights at the beginning as well as at the end of their voyage, instead of sailing out of port openly and at ease, as their convenience suited them? Can we blame them for being indignant at being reduced to such straits? Could we blame the London cracksman, if he cursed roundly the watchful policeman, because his presence compelled him to sneak in an "underhand" way into the area to pick the lock instead of being able to break open a shutter as he had expected to do.

No doubt "all Britishers have a horror of the underhand." But still, if a good profit is in view, we have learned now if we did not know it before, that they can "conquer their prejudices" as well as others. We are sorry for the "annoyances" of the blockade runners in that they should be compelled into such underhand dealings. But we cannot urge the recall of Commodore WILKES even to save their lacerated souls.

The Elections and the Government.

The removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN from the command of the Army of the Potomac seems to have aroused a bitterness of feeling in some quarters, quite beyond what would naturally have been expected. That some should be displeased with that removal was quite natural. There were many men among us who believed sincerely in Gen. MCCLELLAN, who were heartily in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion was suppressed. But it is not this class who have shown this extreme bitterness. That has rather made its appearance among those whose loyalty has been doubtful, who are suspected of a desire for peace at any price, about whom there is and has been a taint,—a suspicion. The mouths of such men, the columns of such papers, have been full of bitterness on the subject of this removal. If they had been soldiers under Gen. MCCLELLAN, their warmth of feeling might have been accounted for by the attachment of a soldier to his chief, but there has not been any great readiness on the part of these men to take an active part in the war. Their activity has taken the direction of politics instead of soldiering; they have been earnest in endeavors to embarrass the Administration rather than to fight the rebels, to keep out of power those who favored the heartiest prosecution of the war, and to prevent measures which should attack the rebellion in its vital part.

Why was it that these men felt so especially aggrieved at the removal of MCCLELLAN? Some of them, for a while undertook to make out as an excuse for their rage, that it was another act of those diabolical Radicals, the very name of whom acts upon them as a red flag does on a bull. But when it comes to be noticed that the removal had been pressed by Gen. HALLECK, who has never, that we are aware of, been charged with sympathy with these terrible Radicals, and that BURNSIDE was put in command instead of FREMONT,—sensible men saw that this removal was no result of Radical intrigues. And the cause of this bitterness of which we speak cannot be found in this direction.

The explanation of it is found rather in the fact that it showed these men that they had not won a political victory of which they had thought themselves sure. We need hardly say that the men of whom we speak are to be found in the Democratic Party. There are none such anywhere else. These men had had their hopes greatly excited by the party successes which they had gained in the Northern States. Knowing in their own hearts that they were seeking a peace which should be favorable to the rebels at the expense of the honor and dignity of the nation, they considered the votes of all who voted their ticket as votes for peace, for compromise, for a settlement of the controversy by Democratic politicians instead of by bayonets and bullets. They took the same view of the matter which the London *Morning Post* did when it said, that in case of the increase of the Democratic element in Congress, "the probabilities of a speedy peace will be so much enhanced as to make any attempt to invade Virginia [not only useless but criminal;" and in the intoxication of their success in the State elections, they had dreamed that the Administration would take the same view of the case which they did, and fall at once into their hands. They knew that the President had two years and a half of office more, and that the Congressmen whom they had elected, could not take any action upon public affairs for a year and more; but they had dreams of the Administration being terrified by the threats of FERNANDO WOOD, or Tylerized by the blandishments of JOHN VAN BUREN and JAMES BROOKS. And visions came over them of a Convention in which they, representing the Northern States, should arrange with their rebel friends the terms upon which the rebels would consent to "lay down the weapons of their rebellion," and the result of which should be that the "wayward sisters" should "keep house for us," and the "prominent idea" of the Democratic Party, "to see that from now until eternity not a Republican comes into office," should be established upon a firm and permanent foundation.

Upon these dreams the removal of MCCLELLAN fell with a rude awakening. It showed them at once that the Administration was neither terrified nor Tylerized; that so far from seeing probabilities of a speedy peace, or deeming "an advance into Virginia not only useless, but criminal," the President was more than ever determined to suppress the rebellion; that he felt, as he had never done, the necessity of throwing the immense weight of the National armies upon it without delay; and that the visions with which they had been flattering themselves were gone, leaving "not a rack behind."

It is hardly to be wondered at, in such circumstances, if men should get angry, and say a great many things which they would hardly say if their anger at their disappointment did not overpower their prudence. But let them understand that when they declare that the activity of the Administration, its quickened determination to strike hard and quick blows upon the rebellion, is "a defiance and a mocking of the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent elections," they are betraying what was their real *animus* in the late political campaign. They are showing that, as far as they are concerned, the electioneering watchword of "SEYMOUR and Submission" was well applied—and by that showing they are securing for themselves political destruction.

However it may be with these few men of tainted loyalty, the people deem an advance into Virginia not only not "criminal," but most praiseworthy, and they will heartily sustain the Administration in whatever steps it shall take to make that advance successful, and in its determination to seek no peace except by the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

Concentration in the West—Vicksburgh the Centre.

A general movement of National troops is going on in the West, which portends anything but prosperity to the rebel cause. The Army of the Frontier, which was sent by Maj.-Gen. CURTIS to Southwest Missouri, to repel the threatened invasion of HINDMAN, PIKE & Co., after chasing the rebels from Maysville and Pea Ridge, in Northwest Arkansas, into and beyond the Boston Mountains, commenced a retrograde movement on Springfield, Mo. The reason assigned at the time was the difficulty of procuring forage in Arkansas. But this was not entirely correct, it turns out. Gen. SCHOFIELD brought his army back to Springfield, but it has not rested there. Springfield having been strongly fortified the past Summer, a garrison only is left to hold it, and the Army of the Frontier has continued its retrograde movement to Rolla. This post gained, we may rely on it a quick transit by railroad will land the troops in St. Louis. And thence the movement will be down the Mississippi River. The Army of the Frontier exists now only in history. The troops that compose it will join, it appears, the army with which, by land or water, Gen. MCCLERNAND intends to move down from Cairo to New-Orleans. Some days since the Government chartered about twenty of the largest passenger steamers of St. Louis, and dispatched them to the towns of St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and others on the river below. Upon these boats have embarked thousands of soldiers, veterans in the field, who are destined to share in the same grand movement down the Mississippi.

The rebels have not been unaware of these operations. In the West, as in the East, they are kept minutely advised of all National movements; and there is every reason to suppose the rumor true that the bulk of the rebel troops in Arkansas have been rapidly transferred to the neighborhood of Vicksburgh, and that a part of them are even now on the east side of the Mississippi, ready to unite with VAN DORN and PRICE in opposing the advance of Gen. GRANT.

All the interest in the West will be rapidly drawn toward Vicksburgh. The Mississippi River cannot be opened till that town is reduced. Vicksburgh can only be reduced by a land attack, either from GRANT coming up in the rear, or from Gen. MCCLERNAND, debarking in the vicinity, and approaching from the same direction. It will be the aim of the rebel General who commands, to foil both approaches—to hold his army between GRANT and MCCLERNAND as they converge toward Vicksburgh, and prevent their junction and beat them in detail. A battle sealing the fate of the rebellion in the Mississippi Valley must be fought near Vicksburgh.

The Wages of Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg you to publish the following appeal in behalf of the working men of New-York.

You are doubtless aware of the general movement among the working classes to obtain an advance on the usual rates of wages. We have succeeded only to a limited extent, nor are the prospects of further success very encouraging, since many of the employers have obstinately refused to comply with our demands. Now, I would ask, what are we to do? We cannot starve, nor do we like to become a burden upon the public charity of the City, for that is the last thing an industrious New-York mechanic would ask for; and yet it must come to that if we do not get a reasonable increase upon our present rate of wages. It is not necessary for me to state the reasons we have for making this demand. You know them better than I could explain them to you. Suffice it to say, that $3 this season is not equivalent to $2 in purchasing the necessaries of life at this time last year. "Strikes" we condemn; they do no good; in fact, they are a positive injury, especially to those who indulge in them.

In view of these facts, then, and as a fair and impartial journalist, I would respectfully ask you to *recommend to the merchants, employers, and the moneyed public generally*, the necessity of complying with the increase so justly and so reasonably demanded.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1862. P. K.

The spirit of this appeal commends it to the kindest and most favorable consideration. The inflation of the currency, the Government tax, and other causes, have largely increased the price of all the necessaries of life,—which is equivalent to a diminution of the wages of labor. But it must also be borne in mind that the same causes operate to diminish the *profits of capital*, out of which the wages of labor must be paid. As a general thing, therefore, those who employ labor suffer in common with the laborers they employ, and are not able to respond to this demand for an increase of wages.

Our own business affords an illustration. The Government has seen fit to tax us in every department of our business:—*five* per cent. on the white paper which we consume, *five* per cent. on the amount of our advertising, a fixed sum on every telegram we receive, and, in addition to all this, a tax on our real and personal estate. Owing to the war, moreover, the amount of advertising has largely diminished,—the expenses of the telegraph and of correspondence have largely increased, and the price of white paper, owing to the absence of cotton, has risen *fifty per cent.* within six months. How is it possible for us, upon any sound or safe business principles, to increase payments in any department or branch of our business? And the same thing is undoubtedly true of many others.

But there are branches of business which have absolutely profited by the war,—and others which have shuffled off all its burdens. All our railroads, for example, add their tax to their fare. The Gas Companies have attempted to do the same. Many of our manufacturing establishments find their business largely increased, and many of our merchants and dealers of every kind have large contracts with the Government, which yield them corresponding profits. All such persons should respond at once to this just demand for an increase in the wages of the labor they employ.

After all, no general rule can be laid down, nor can any general policy be enforced on this subject. Laborers, like all others, must yield to the fixed laws which regulate prices—foremost of which is the law of supply and demand. All other things being equal, inflation of the currency will take effect upon all prices alike,—the price of labor as well as of the necessaries of life,—and will leave the law of supply and demand to its natural operation. When labor is over-abundant, its price must be low; when it is scarce, its wages will rise. And in the long run, this result will certainly come about.

The City Election.

FOR COMPTROLLER.—ROBERT T. HAWS has been nominated for Comptroller of New-York. He will receive the entire Republican vote, and the votes of all others who prefer honesty to party subserviency.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Two years ago Mr. HAWS was elected Comptroller, receiving more votes than *both* the Democratic nominees. Judge BRONSON was elected Corporation Counsel at the same time. Both have performed the duties of their positions with ability, and greatly to the public advantage. Mr. HAWS, in the face of the difficulties which have beset his path, has administered the finances of the City with great skill and unsuspected integrity,—and has actually *reduced the rate of taxation.* This fact alone is conclusive as to his qualifications for the place, and ought to have controlling weight with every man, rich or poor, who lives in the City, and is thus directly interested in the economical adminstration of its affairs.

Why cannot the great mass of our intelligent and honest voters unite on the men who succeeded two years ago, and who have given general satisfaction to the whole community? With HAWS and BRONSON fairly before the people for reëlection, we might have some chance of securing a just and upright administration of our City finances.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—During the fortnight that has elapsed since the transfer of the command of the Army of the Potomac, so far as we have seen, not a single journal of any political party, or any school of military criticism, in the whole country, has expressed any dissatisfaction with the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE, or indulged in any unjust assaults upon him or his military movements. He is sustained with the highest degree of unanimity by both the Press and the people everywhere. With the soldiers—with those bodies of them which he had previously commanded, he was always a favorite; and since he obtained his present position, his popularity and the confidence of the troops in his military skill and courage have grown till it pervades the entire army. No General ever had a firmer hold of his men; few armies ever had greater devotion to their leader. Not one of the evil results which it was predicted would ensue upon a change of command, has shown itself; and if they have not appeared by this time, they will never appear.

Neither has Gen. BURNSIDE yet been assailed with torrents of adulation by any portion of the press, or by any political faction. No one has yet nicknamed him Napoleon; and it is to be hoped that no such misfortune will befall him as a consequence of the rapidity with which his vast army has swept from Warrenton to Falmouth. We trust that his friends, and his flunkeys—if he has any of the latter class—will continue to restrain themselves for some time to come, and will give to him only such meeds of applause as his actions may call for. *That* will never need to be disavowed.

The change of base, too, is almost universally approved. The profoundest and most blatant military critics have all along been quite certain that the proper route to Richmond was by Fredericksburgh, particularly if there was a force cooperating from the South; and this is whispered to be precisely the programme of the new Commander. The people like it, too, that he has declared against Winter quarters. They see that though it might have been altogether impossible a month ago to do anything, action is quite feasible now and in December. All in all, so far as popular satisfaction with him and his doings are concerned, the prospects of Gen. BURNSIDE are not bad.

THE ELECTION—QUERIES UNANSWERED.—The Albany *Atlas & Argus* replies to our inquiries as to the meaning of the late election, with characteristic disingennousness and scurrility. We pass its epithets and its slanders as alike unworthy of notice, and beg its attention again to the political question raised by its own remark.

The *Atlas & Argus* a day or two since denounced the "dynasty at Washington," for having "*defied and mocked the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent election:*"—and it menaced the Government with popular violence if it persisted in this "infidelity to principle." We asked, with all due respect, what that Central organ of the Seymour Democracy meant by such language as this,—what *was* the "voice of the people" which the Government had thus defied? The *Atlas* says in reply that it "seldom opens" the TIMES—that there is a "general desire" that it should be discontinued,—and that on the whole it is a "nuisance." All this may be very true,—but it does not answer our question. It throws no light on the real verdict of the late election. It does not tell us whether the people in that election demanded that the war should be stopped, or prosecuted with greater vigor,—whether they meant to insist that the rebellion should be crushed, or that we should let the "wayward sisters" go. Even the *Atlas* seems to feel the necessity of some further explanation and adds:

"The voice of the people in the recent elections was uttered in protest against the *radical policy of the Administration*—as manifested in the Emancipation Proclamation, &c. The 'principle' to which the Administration has shown itself disloyal, is that of the responsibility of a Republican Government to the popular will. This is so glaringly manifested in the *recent action* of the Administration, that the people will wholly withdraw their confidence in the honesty and fidelity of the officials who thus set *their instructions* at defiance."

What "recent action" does the *Atlas* refer to? The Administration has done nothing whatever about the Proclamation since the election. That matter stands precisely where it did. Did the *Atlas* expect the President to withdraw the Proclamation the moment he heard of the result of the election?

The only "recent action" of the Administration is that which relates to the prosecution of the war. It has determined to push it forward,—to make it vigorous and effective,—to crush the rebellion instead of standing longer on the defensive and contenting itself with being "safe." We should like to know whether, in the judgment of the *Atlas & Argus*, it "defies and mocks" the voice of the people, by this action, or not.

BRAGG'S ARMY.—We have had no accounts of the movements of the army with which Gen. BRAGG invaded Kentucky, since it crossed the mountains and entered East Tennessee a month ago. A Western correspondent, however, now states that a large part of this force has moved in a southwesterly direction, and that it reached Murfreesboro, below Nashville, on the 11th inst.; and among our news from the South this morning will be found an item to the effect that BRAGG himself, with 15,000 men, had reached Holly Springs, in Mississippi. It was given out from the West that Gen. GRANT held the last-mentioned place; but we fear it was only his advance which had reached it. We can hardly credit, however, that BRAGG had made the march from Murfreesboro to Holly Springs in the short space of time indicated—considering the circuitous route he would have to take, and the difficult country he had to traverse. If it is his design to go there, it indicates that the final contest in the Southwest is to be on the eastern verge of the Mississippi. Such a movement on BRAGG'S part would furnish a splendid opportunity for the army of Gen. ROSECRANS, now near Nashville, to march into East Tennessee.

THE GREAT VICTORY—FORTY YEARS' FIGHT.

Beginning of the Fight—The Missouri Compromise—Victories of Slavery—Demoralization of Politics—Corruption of the Democratic Party, and the Great Victory of Right in Missouri.

THE BERGEN, Nov., 1862.

I sing, *Io Triumphe!* Your New-York Democrats think they have got a victory. There never was a more mistaken set of people since time began. They have won a petty skirmish, and lost a great battle. Their allies of half a century, who alone gave them any real power or consequence, have been terribly defeated—on their chosen field. I do not mean the majority in Congress, (which will be unequivocally for the Administration, and overwhelmingly for the War,) but I mean the victory of Freedom in Missouri. Nor do I mean that Emancipation will be accomplished in a day there. I mean, we have unmistakably and irreversibly the *commencement de la fin.*

No human power can turn back the great tide of opinion, which is now sweeping away the bulwarks of Slavery. It will go on in various forms, and occasional ebbs, till the last vestige of domestic bondage is swept from America. I care nothing for the minor details of the battle. I was once as blind as JOHN VAN BUREN seems to be—*if*, as I strongly suspect, his ventilations of the swell-mob are not really a witty satire on the follies of his party. At any rate, if he had intended his speeches for *Punch*, he could not have done them better.

But, to return. I was once blind enough to trust that the victories of the Democratic Pro-Slavery Party really meant something, and were to be sorrowed over by the friends of freedom. I was perplexed, but not in despair. Time has taught me better. Providence often gives temporary strength and success to false principles and corrupt parties, in order that they may the more certainly be swept away by an honest public indignation; and it often makes men's selfish interests (as in Missouri) the instrument of a wide and permanent beneficence. Let me tell you some facts (not perhaps remembered) about this Missouri business. Missouri was the first territory beyond the Mississippi, which applied to be a State; but unhappily had a few slaves, and its proposed Constitution permitted Slavery. You will observe that up this time no new Slave State had been admitted, formed out of new territory. Kentucky was a part of Virginia. Tennessee was a part of North Carolina. Louisiana was settled territory, coming in under the treaty with France, with all its local usages. To say that the wild, unsettled country of Missouri was a part of Louisiana, was a mere subterfuge. The real question was, whether it was right or expedient to make new Slave States out of new territory. The sagacious, honest friends of freedom in the North, like RUFUS KING, JOHN W. TAYLOR, of Saratoga, SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, and others, saw clearly that this was a great battle for human freedom; that, if Missouri had a right to demand admission as a Slave State so had any new territory which we might hereafter acquire to the end of time. And you now see into what prodigious proportions that question has loomed up; and through what blood and suffering we must wade to its solution! I need not cite particulars. The South had then in Congress two great advantages. The equal representation in the Senate gave them a veto power, and the Southern immigration to Illinois and Indiana, operating on their Senators, gave them, in fact, a majority there. In the House, the majority was the other way; but the South had an advantage there. HENRY CLAY, then a young and ambitious man, of commanding talents and powerful eloquence, was, *by his position* on the border line, made a *compromiser.* By his exertions, the majority in the Senate—some eight or ten members from the North—were, by the seductions of compromise and Mr. CLAY, turned round, and the celebrated Missouri Compromise was accomplished. Three of these men came from Connecticut, and were burned in effigy throughout the State; but the Democratic Party, true to its interests, did not forget them. They were afterward brought forward into public places, and the three New-York members found their way into the Custom-house, under the favor

...till now, ... the manner of ... was sowing to ... the whirlwind.

Let us recapitulate. The work was fairly completed in 1861-62. It was the beginning of the second great battle. The *first* was on the Constitution. The South won the first in getting a slave representation. They won the second by getting new Slave States. But they did not win the second without a very effective qualification. The valuable territory of the United States w asin the Northwest, and that territory came in as Free States. Hence the battle raged in a new quarter, but on the same principle. The South *immediately* commenced the design of *acquiring new territory by purchase and conquest* in the South and West, with a view of making new Slave States. For a time they were unsuspected, till Florida, Texas, California, Arizona, all were admitted. It is true they were disappointed in California, but that only made them more determined to acquire Cuba and Central America. All means were tried—purchase, conquest, fillibustering. For forty years the war for the dominion of Slavery was kept up incessantly, although sometimes concealed from the public eye. In nearly the whole of it the disciplined band of Slavery were victorious over the unorganized militia of freedom. In this whole time the Democratic Party, finding that the South was available to maintain its power, so long as the South was permitted to pursue its coare of Slavery extension, gradually fell into the arms of Slavery helpless and corrupt. If the genius and spirit of the Democratic Party in the time of JEFFERSON be compared with what is called so now, human history cannot present a stronger contrast! Interpreted by JEFFERSON, Democracy was the representative of the freedom and progress of the human mind. Now, what is it? Helplessly and stupidly attempting to sustain compromises with Slavery, a system hated, despised and repudiated by the civilization of the intelligent world, it is literally a servant of servants! Is it strange that, since 1840, nearly the whole body of men, with free, liberal, enlarged minds, have left it? You can point to dozens of your men of genius and eminence in New-York, who were Democrats, but compelled by the laws of mind to leave a thing so foul and so enslaved. This work is going on, and, notwithstanding any temporary successes in local elections, it is not possible for any body of men long to sustain themselves against that overwhelming current of events which God and nature and man are pouring against human Slavery.

I must hasten on. After forty years of constant, unyielding, determined warfare against this organized army of God, we have at last won a great victory on the very field where we lost our first battle! We have won it in Missouri. Kansas is free, and Missouri will be, and the Border States will follow. I say this positively. The Missouri *Republican* will tell you nothing can be done just now. True: but look at the sign in the heavens. Hear the thunder, as it rolls, Missouri *has elected five Emancipationists* to Congress, against four Democrats. It is the great sign of the day. I say again, *Io triumphe!*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

A Proclamation.

In compliance with custom, and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, I do hereby recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

It is meet that we consecrate a day to the earnest and united manifestations of our gratitude to God for his continued goodness and bounty in the midst of the terrible inflictions of war. While many of the cities, districts, and States, of our common country, have suffered all the desolation and horrors of fierce intestine strife, we have been permitted to enjoy our homes in peace and security. Pestilence has not crossed our threshold; our commerce has prospered; industry has found ample employment and liberal rewards; destitution and crime have diminished; and but for the unhallowed Rebellion, that has steeped our country in blood and draped our households in mourning, the year now drawing to its close would be recorded in our annals as one of rare and unalloyed blessings. And it may well be that even the severe chastisements under which we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, intended by the Father of Mercies for our ultimate good; for war, harsh as is its discipline, and crushing as are its sorrows, is not without its compensations.

It subdues the vices engendered by peace, purifies the heart and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the fortitude and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in defence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the trying ordeal through which our country is passing, is but a process of purification, intended by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and fit us for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization and Christianity? Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer; and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for the richness of His mercies, and with confiding trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuance.

Let us in Christian charity, remember the enemies of our country, and pray God to deliver them from the evil spirit which now holds possession of their hearts; and let us, as far as in us lies, minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, the poor and the oppressed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or an inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X.,

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860 in granting the X-pectation of Abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumchis are 1860 strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters: the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860—X. I traveled straight for No. 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. DRAKE, and was shown the elephant—tusks, S. T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six-story building, in Dey-street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs and materials, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply [illegible] Bitters alone, ... The demand ... the report of Mr. D. S. HARRIS are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year. With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and JEFFERSON DAVIS had better pack up and start for Jerusalem. * * * * * * *

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by LOUIS XVI., King of France. HUMBOLDT makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating, and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption, it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is; yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

DR. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far I know, always with signal benefit. I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Weekly Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone werth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Halt! Halt!!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS.

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov. 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

No Remedy in the World ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

White's Splendid Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Hats attract universal attention. N. B.—FANCY FURS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT No. 216 BROADWAY.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—When not to be had of your druggist, a box will be sent paid by mail for 31 cents, or four boxes for $1.

J. DURNO, No. 214 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Improvement Also.—GROVER & BAKER'S new "lock-stitch" machine, No. 2, will greatly reduce the labor and expense of clothing the Union Army. It is a great improvement over all machines of the same class before made. Every tailor and manufacturer of Army Clothing should have it at once. Price $40.

Newly Discovered Colorific.

Never fails to change GRAY or WHITE HAIR to a beautiful BROWN or BLACK, by merely moistening the HAIR of the HEAD or WHISKERS with the Colorific, and without using any other wash or preparation.

It is the best, easiest applied, and cheapest in the market. For after the hair is colored, one bottle will keep it so for nine months or a year.

General Depôt, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st. For sale at the fashionable hair-dressing saloons and by druggists generally.

BOSWELL & WARNER, Brooklyn, E. D.,
Proprietors.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 553.—Nov. 21, 1862.
68, 19, 60, 66, 28, 27, 38, 23, 56, 29, 25, 71, 35.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 554—Nov. 21, 1862.
35, 16, 26, 39, 41, 53, 19, 61, 29, 68, 67, 56,

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM of 12½ per cent. paid on prizes, information furnished, and highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORmation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES! viz.:

NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.

Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at $2 50.

J. H. BLAKE & Co., 377 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,

A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the NEW MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS-ROOM, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gondar*, consisting of about

1,500 BARRELS TURPENTINE.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Since the tax upon Silver ware, what a rush there is, to be sure, for

GOOD PLATED GOODS.

Upon which there is no tax levied. I have only time, in the midst of hurrying business, to say, that the best place to obtain the

GENUINE ARTICLE

is at the well-known store of

LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK.

All checks on this Bank of three, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, drawn by F. B. Rushton, will be paid at any time in sums of one dollar or more at his store No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., as the Bank refuses to perform its agreement made by its President and Cashier.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9¾ A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AN ENGINEER CORPS OF ONE OF OUR City militia regiments has a few vacancies which are open for applicants who are good, practical men. Those only will be received who will do good duty, who will study, and who are 5 feet 8 inches in height. The regiment is one of the best in the City, and the officers have the experience of actual service in the field. Address ENGINEER CORPS, Box No. 215 *Herald* Office.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON for restoring gray and disensed hair to its pristine vigor, preventing the hair from falling out, and promoting a new growth. For sale at Nos. 260 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
DECEMBER, 1862,
IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

LIST OF CONTENTS:

THE PROCESSION OF THE FLOWERS; by T. W. HIGGINSON.
ONE OF MY CLIENTS.
THE CUMBERLAND; by H. W. LONGFELLOW.
THE FOSSIL MAN; by CHARLES L. BRACE.
LIFE IN THE OPEN AIR; by THEODORE WINTHROP.
A WOMAN; by ROSE TERRY.
ABOUT WARWICK; by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
LYRICS OF THE STREET; by JULIA WARD HOWE.
MR. AXTELL.
MY HUNT AFTER "THE CAPTAIN; by O. W. HOLMES.
WAITING.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

Price of the Number, 25 cents.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.

The number for January, 1863, begins the ELEVENTH VOLUME OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

From the commencement, in 1857, the ATLANTIC has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.

THE STAFF OF WRITERS, regularly contributing to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, embraces many of the best-known authors in American literature, and warrants the publishers in promising to its readers,

THE BEST ESSAYS,
THE BEST STORIES,
THE BEST POEMS,
Which American talent can furnish.

LIST OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

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ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

For Alderman,
WM. H. GEDNEY.
Nominated by Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association.
MERRITT WICKHAM, Secretary. ANDREW HOOGLAND, Chairman.
By Republican Convention.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary. J. WILSON GREEN, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SIXTH COUNCIMANIC DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
For Councilmen,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

FOR ALDERMAN,
5th District.
ALEX. H. KEECH.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District Nominating Committee, elected in pursuance of the call from the General

PERSONAL.

—The Hartford *Courant* of Nov. 20, says:

"The funeral of Hebert, the youngest son of the Hon. Gideon Welles, was held yesterday at 3 o'clock, from St. John's Church, and largely attended. He was a bright boy, a little over four years of age. Already has Mr. Welles been called to part with four children, and this last affliction adds the fifth. This one died in Washington on Tuesday morning, after a week's illness of diphtheria. The body arrived here yesterday noon, inclosed in a handsome silver-mounted oak coffin, on the lid of which was a plate with the name and age of the deceased, and two crosses, and a wreath of white flowers from the National Observatory at Washington. Accompanying the remains were Mrs. Welles, and the two remaining children, two boys of about 14 and 16 years—one a naval cadet, being in uniform; Mr. Wm. Faxon, chief clerk in the Navy Department, the family surgeon, and a number of personal friends of the family. The party had a special car placed at their disposal. The Rev. Mr. Washburn, rector of St. John's Church, officiated at the funeral."

—Gen. Eugene A. Carr has been ordered to assume command in St. Louis, in the place of Gen. Davidson, who immediately takes the field, at the head of the troops in the southeastern portion of Missouri.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 21 bbls. Asnes, 23,935 bbls. Flour, 142 bbls. and 245 bags Corn Meal, 154,161 bushels Wheat, 43,305 bushels Corn, 11,607 bushels Barley, 2,125 bushels Oats, 870 bushels Malt, 2,651 pkgs. Provisions, and 619 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 50 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Yellow were made at 39c.@40c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at former rates.

CHEMICALS—Have been less sought after at previous figures.

COFFEE—Sales were light, to-day, having been confined to 50 mats Java at 34c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 33½c.; 470 bags Rio at 32c.@33c., and 200 bags St. Domingo at 29½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Refined ingot has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand, mostly at 32c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is heavy, lower, and quite irregular. Middling being quoted down to 66c.@67c. ℔ lb. The demand is limited.

FIRE CRACKERS—A moderate inquiry prevails for No. 1 Canton at $1 70 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, at rather firmer prices for really desirable lots. The reported sales since our last add up 12,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 95@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 80 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60 @ $5 75
Extra State	5 85 @ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 95 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 65 @ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 35 @ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 45 @10 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates; sales 500 bbls., at $6 50@$6 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $6 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is very quiet; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $5 90@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at unchanged quotations.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been moderate for all kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4, and Bunch do. $3 85 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand and somewhat firmer. Sales, since our last, 183,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 52; Amber Western, at $1 41@$1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, at $1 21@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 23; Red State, at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is in more demand, at yesterday's closing prices; sales, since our last, 137,000 bushels at 70c.@70½c., chiefly 70c., for shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@69c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@63c. for unsound; 73c.@73½c. for Yellow Western, and 74c.@75c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, at 80c.@92c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canada, at 66c.@67½c.; Western, at 67c.@68c.; and State, at 67½c.@68c. ℔ bushel. Barley is heavy at $1 42½@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Sales 4,200 bushels. 1,500 bushels of Barley Malt were sold at $1 64@$1 67 ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Montreal, Jan. 1 to

	Nov. 13. 1862.	Nov. 14. 1861.	Nov. 22. 1860.	Nov. 24. 1859.
Flour, bbls	1,026,862	865,940	569,844	557,771
Wheat, bush	7,866,557	6,712,376	2,586,715	597,514
Corn, bush	2,649,136	1,367,536	138,214	71,424
Barley, bush	34,938	70,429	27,483	27,881
Peas, bush	319,967	1,146,780	764,187	1:1,384
Oatmeal, bbls.	2,000	17,754	6,906	613
Oats, bush	16,472	60,134	37,335	61,541

Exports of Breadstuffs from Montreal, via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston, from Jan. 1 to

	Nov. 13. 1862.	Nov. 14. 1861.	Nov. 22. 1860.	Nov. 25. 1859.
Flour, bbls	603,192	611,338	276,067	105,973
Wheat, bush	6,801,117	5,597,165	636,906	58,005
Corn, bush	1,041,378	1,317,807	24,387	3,015
Barley, bush	270	1,789	252	29,067
Peas, bush	656,630	559,770	1,297,110	328,057
Oatmeal, bbls.	3,806	32,188	20,954	358
Oats, bush	12	311,101	198,632	12,600

HAY—North River is in fair request for shipment and home use at 65c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at from 18c.@25c. for Ordinary to very choice New, ℔ lb.

HEMP—Sales, 1,000 bales Manilla, on private terms, holders asking, however, 9c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is stiffly held, but is not active.

LATHS—Eastern are salable at $1 25@$1 50 ℔ M.

LEAD—Is in limited request at former figures.

MOLASSES—Market quiet; prices unaltered.

OILS—Petroleum has again declined to 80c.@87½c. for Refined, and 50c.@52½c. for Crude, ℔ gallon. Demand moderate. Nothing new in other kinds. The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the oil trade for last week, says:—"The market still continues brisk, and the demand active and increasing. A considerable amount of oil has changed hands during the past week, at about the same figures quoted in our last report. There are a good many buyers in the market, and they seem anxious to buy. This, and the fact of the stock of crude in the hands of refiners in Pittsburgh and the Eastern cities being well exhausted, has stiffened the market. Producers are now asking $3 at the wells, but we have heard of no sales at the latter figure. Sales have been made during the week at $2, $2 25 and $2 50. We quote $2 50@$3 at the wells, and $3 to $3 50 at this point. The general impression here is, that oil will advance still higher when the river rises, as on account of the great loss by evaporation, &c., buyers do not care to take large lots until they can move them with the least possible delay."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day, and rather lower. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$13 37½, closing at $13 25, for Mess, here; $13 50 for do., delivered by Jan. 1; and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Meats continue quiet at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in good request at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb.; sales 1,700 boxes. Lard continues heavy. Sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at former rates. Sales since our last 150 bbls. at $13 50@14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $22@$26 ℔ tierce; sales, 500 tierces. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in good demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State. ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 9c.@12c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate demand, and generally quoted firmer.

SPELTER—Continues inactive at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales, since our last, 1,800 bags Pepper, part at 33c., and 50 cases Nutmegs on private terms. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quite sparingly purchased to-day, but prices have been well supported.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at full prices.

TIN—The demand has been fair for Straits at 40c. ℔ lb.; other kinds quiet.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry exists for Kentucky, for export, at previous quotations. Sales 278 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.@26c.; 465 bales Havana on private terms; 177 cases Seed Leaf at 14½c.@22c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 37c.@37½c., ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in fair demand here, and prices have been quite firm. The week's sales include 175,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, at 58c.@65c.; 60,000 lbs. California, at 38c.@50c.; 100 bales Meztizo, at 24c.@26c.; 65 bales East India, at 35c.; and, by auction, 400 cases damaged Cape, at the very high average of 21½c. ℔ lb., about the current average market rate for sound lots. Messrs. Bowes & Bro., writing from Liverpool, Nov. 8, review the preceding month's business in English and Continental markets, thus: "The Wool market is flat, and prices, excepting for Mestizo, are 1d. ℔ lb. below those current a month ago. Speculation, then so rife, is now suspended—Continental buyers operate sparingly, American orders are cancelled, and English consumers purchase cautiously. There seems to be no particular change in the merits of the market, for consumption is satisfactory, and stocks, in the aggregate, in a moderate compass. The reaction in the tone of the market may be to a great degree looked upon as consequent upon previous excitement. The dullness is less felt elsewhere than at Liverpool, where large quantities, particularly Mediterranean, are arriving. Public sales of 42,586 bales of Low Wool began here 21st ult., and ended yesterday. For East India, of which 21,562 bales were offered and 21,120 bales sold, there was steady competition, and prices opened at an advance of ½d.@1d. ℔ lb. for common kinds on July sales, but subsequently lost this improvement, and closed fully; only 600 bales were taken for the Home Trade. Of the Port Phillip wools, 3,000 bales have been sold at advanced prices, the demand coming from Continental buyers who seem to have sought the speculative feeling which has left here. Our business in unwashed Wools comprises choice parcels of Banda Oriental, and M. Video Mestizo and Merino at 9¾d. to 10d.; Buenos Ayres Saxony and Merino 9¾d. to 10d., medium Nos. 1 and 2 Mestizo at 8¾d. to 9d., 3 and 4 at 6¾d. to 7¾d., common 5¾d.; good washed Mestizo 16d. to 18d. Cordova is quieter, 11¾d. offered. For the 'Sundries,' comprising Mogadore, Russian, Portuguese, Smyrna, &c., there was no demand, and nearly the whole was withdrawn. Public Sales of 60,000 bales Australian and Cape will commence in London 13th inst. At Antwerp, on 21st to 24th Oct., 5,990 bales Mestizo were offered at auction and 5,742 sold. Competition was excited, and prices 20 per cent. higher than the depressed sale held there in June. An active demand still exists, particularly for well-conditioned parcels of fine Wool, the coarser kinds being less wanted."

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were made, today, at firmer rates. For Liverpool, Flour, 1,800 bbls., at 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels, in bulk and bags, at 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8,000 bushels, in ship's bags, at 8¾d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, Flour, 1,100 bbls., at 2s. 6d. by an American, and 3s. 6d. by a foreign vessel, ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels, by a foreign vessel, at 10¾d. ℔ bushel; Tallow, 50 hhds., at 25s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 500 bbls., at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels, by a foreign vessel, at 11d. ℔ bushel; Tallow, 25 hhds., at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 13
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 20
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Nova-Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *New-York* and *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CORNELIUS HENRY BUTLER, who left his home two months ago; had on gray clothes; has light hair, is 10 years old. Any person giving information or returning him to his bereaved parents at No. 196 Waverley-place, will be suitably rewarded.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.

Wanted, a class of male and female singers, who desire instruction in vocal music free of charge, having the advantages, also, of practice in choir singing. Address TEACHER, No. 726 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 1,028 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors.) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

ALL BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, and other commercial branches are taught at PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, established 1849, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at hours suiting pupils, days or evening. Gov. King says: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE INSTITUTE RIDING-SCHOOL, NOS. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., (one block from 5th-av.,) has been enlarged, renovated, newly furnished, and now open for the season. Private, class, monthly, or evening riding arranged for by calling. Mr. SCHUYLER, the former Instructor, will be in attendance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CRARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 34th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars of the Principal.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

SEVERAL STUDENTS IN THE GENERAL Theological Seminary, (Episcopal,) are desirous to engage as private tutors in the City. Inquirers are referred to Prof. Johnson, in the Seminary Building, east end, 20th-st. and 9th-av.

RESIDENT TEACHERS.—WANTED IN A first-class boarding school, 20 minutes ride from the City, two very competent resident teachers, one for the classics, the other for the English branches and bookkeeping. Address W. J. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, desires engagements to teach by the hour in schools or private families. Address S. H., No. 90 Clinton-place.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Beatitudes*; followed by *Flowers for the Children*; and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Shibboleth*; or, the *Partisan's Password*. Sunday School at 2 and 3½ o'clock. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING, by the Pastor.

ARMY AND HOSPITAL MEETING.—A public Union meeting will be held by the American Tract Society on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d, in the Presbyterian Church on 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. RICE, Pastor,) Addresses by Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, Secretary, Rev. L. B. ROCKWOOD, of Boston, who has just returned from a visit to the camps and hospitals on the Potomac, Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS and Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH. A collection will be taken.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, Bible House, entrances on 3d-av. and 9th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. will deliver an address on matters that came under his observation while on a recent visit to England. MATTHEW MCDOUGAL, Esq. will read an essay. Subject: *The Benefits of Reading Biography*. All are invited.

PORT ROYAL AND THE FREEDMEN.—Rev. M. FRENCH, at the Church of the Puritans, on Sabbath evening, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, will given an account of the condition, progress and wants of the people; also of the recent military service of the First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. A collection will be taken to procure a flag for the Regiment.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., LATE President of William and Mary's College, Virginia, and father-in-law to Stonewall JACKSON, and who, for his love to the old flag and loyalty to the Union, was forced to leave Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, (entrance in Greene-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are invited.

MERCER-ST. CHURCH.—REV. ROBERT K. BOOTH will preach a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in Mercer-st. Church, commencing at 7 o clock.

LEWIS E. JACKSON,
OLIVER E. WOOD,
A. MERWIN,
} Committee of Arrangements.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 o clock a general prayer-meeting will be held, EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Rev. THOS. EASTON is expected to preach. Preaching every evening next week. The public invited. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION-ST.—The Rev. Mr. FEGG, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning: *The Kingdom of Heaven and the Merchant Man*. Subject for the evening: *The Angel's Question to the Bereaved*.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms,) No. 446 Broadway.—Preaching 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. Evening, CHARLES CHAUCER GOSS. Subject—*Rise up and Walk*. Music by Father REED'S Old Folks. Strangers, young men and families welcome. Children's meeting at 2 o clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here. All seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. The second of the course of lectures on the *Symbolic Character of the Sacred Scriptures*, will be delivered by Rev. ABIEL SILVER, TOMORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BETween Rivington and Delancy. Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Rev. J. W. HORNE and others will address the Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. CROOKS will preach in the evening at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLEGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF Houston and Mott sts.—A sermon for the benefit of the Moravian Foreign Mission cause will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH H. KUMMER.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYterian Church, near the 7th-av. Service on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK. Subject—*Gold in the Fire; or, Our National Position.*

REV. WM. O. LAMSON, RECTOR OF the American Episcopal Church in Paris, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., on the subject of the Church in Paris.

THE HERALD OF THE COMING KING OF GLORY will proclaim the Word of Prophecy on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and all who love Christ are invited to come and partake of a spiritual feast.

PROFESSOR MATTISON, 41st STREET, near 6th avenue. At 10½ *Now and Then! or through a glass darkly and face to face.* At 7½ the sermon of Oct. 26th on the *Duration of Future Punishment*. Services on Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Self-Greatness and Divine Greatness*;" Evening, *The Essentials of a Christian State*. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side. Services in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Preaching in the evening by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near New-Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. A special collection will be taken for this Mission. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, will preach in the evening.

SANDS-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REUNION OF members of Church and Sabbath School. Sermon at 10½ by the Pastor. Addresses and singing exercises in school at 2 o clock. Addresses in the Evening, at 7 o'clock, by former members of the Church and School.

DIVINE SERVICE ACCORDING TO THE usages of the Reformed Dutch Church, will be held in Philips' Hall, Broadway, above 45th-st. on next Lord's Day, conducted by the Rev. Dr. VAN NEST. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. ECCLESTON, Rector of St. John's Church, Staten Island, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. he will give the first of two discourses on the doctrine of a *Future Life and Immortality*.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 2 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. JAMES M. DICKSON will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—25th-st. west of 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT RECTOR. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. ROBERT HOLDEN will preach in the AFTERNOON. On THANKSGIVING DAY service at 11 o'clock.

"AUTHENTICITY OF THE SCRIPTURES."—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach the second sermon upon this subject SABBATH EVENING in the Laight-st. Church corner of Laight and Varick sts. He will preach in the MORNING upon *The Eighth Beatitude*.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M. Subject—*Righteousness the Foundation of God's Kingdom*.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. P. S. DE HASS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. WM. MACALISTER. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway. Rev. A. A. WOOD, D. D., will preach next Sabbath morning, and Rev. J. S. B. DUNN, as usual, in the afternoon, at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Public are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. J. WESTCOTT will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 23, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEDICAL STAFF of Bellevue Hospital, held on the 19th inst., for the purpose of expressing their sentiments concerning the death of their late associate, DR. FRANK R. LYMAN, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and the following were presented and unanimously approved:

Whereas, An all-wise Providence has deemed it fit to remove from his career of usefulness, our friend and late associate, Dr. FRANK R. LYMAN, who died on Friday, the 14th of November, while engaged in the prosecution of his duties, as Assistant Surgeon in the Harwood Hospital, Washington City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we feel that each one of us has lost a true friend; our institution one of its brightest ornaments, and the profession a disciple, whose early attainments gave promise of a most brilliant career.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased friend, with whom we sincerely sympathize in their affliction.

Resolved, That the resolutions be published in the *American Medical Times*, and the *Daily Tribune*, *Times* and *Herald*.

WILLIAM C. PRIME,
MUNSON COAN,
WM. T. NEALIS,
} Committee.

DELHAM FARM PIPPIN CIDER FOR sale in lots to suit for shipping, &c. Also, apples. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. New-York.

M. A. J. LYNCH.

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY.

Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.

Retail prices not advanced.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.

Retail prices not advanced.

KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

OPENING OF NEW CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 24TH,
BEAVER, VELVET, AND PLUSH
CLOAKS, OF NEW STYLES,
At attractive prices.
NO. 381 BROADWAY.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as professed cook; understands soups of all kinds, meats, game, pastry, jellies, ice-cream, &c. Can attend supper and dinner parties if required; would go in a private family and assist with the washing; best of reference from highest families. Can be seen, this day, at No. 125 West 29th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as perfect cook in all its branches; understands all kinds of soups, games, baking, and pastry, jellies, and ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 208 West 35th-st., one door from 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present place, No. 9 Garden-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as laundress; can do fine muslins and fine French fluting in the neatest style; has no objection to go as chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DR. HARVEY'S GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR HARVEY'S GENUINE HERBAL PILLAS, which have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction or irregularity, when nature, when nothing else will relieve. The Pills are perfectly safe in any climate. Prospectus free. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States, and by the Doctor himself, at his office, No. 294 Bowery, corner of Second-st., New-York. Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5. Sent by mail, post paid, to any address.

DR. HARVEY'S Treatise on Diseases of Females. Price—cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, to any address.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "FEMALE GUIDE," "MANHOOD," &c., (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Causes and Cure of Nervousness, Spermatorrhœa, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Sterility, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Diseases of the Rectum, &c.), who may be consulted daily at his office, No. 129 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., New-York. Dr. R. is a graduate of the Medical College of Philadelphia, and has had 20 years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases. Those afflicted should not fail to call. Recent cases cured in from 1 to 3 days. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Advice, $1. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Consultation free. Strictly confidential. Dr. R. may be consulted by letter, enclosing $1 and stamp.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted daily, confidential, on private diseases of long standing, requiring skill and experience. Dr. J. has had 25 years' practice in this city, and has effected more cures than any other physician in the world. Guarantees a perfect cure. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. POWERS, RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AT the Graefenberg Institute, Herkimer County, N. Y., for the last 7 years, has opened an office at No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, for the treatment of Chronic Diseases, Pulmonary Affections, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Eruptions, Impurities of the Blood, Fevers, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Ears, Head, Spine, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Rectum, Nervous Debility, Sexual Diseases, Impotency, Sterility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Diseases of Children, &c. Dr. P. has had 20 years' practice in the Eclectic Practice of Medicine, and has been Professor of Special Anatomy and Physiology in the Memphis Medical College, New-York, 1858-9. Dr. P. is also the inventor of the Vapor Bath, which is now in use in the Graefenberg Institute, and is considered the most valuable discovery in the healing art of the age. Dr. P. has also published a work on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, which is now in use in the Graefenberg Institute, and is considered the most valuable work on the subject ever published. Price, $1. Sent by mail, post paid, to any address. Dr. P. may be consulted daily, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Consultation free. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Patients can be accommodated with board in the Institute, at $4 per week. Dr. P. may be consulted by letter, enclosing $1 and stamp.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by the POWERS' ELIXIR OF LIFE. Dr. POWERS' Vegetable Elixir of Life is a positive remedy for Nervous Debility, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Sterility, Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Eruptions, Fevers, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Ears, Head, Spine, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Rectum, Sexual Diseases, &c. Dr. P. has had 20 years' practice in the Eclectic Practice of Medicine, and has been Professor of Special Anatomy and Physiology in the Memphis Medical College, New-York, 1858-9. Dr. P. is also the inventor of the Vapor Bath, which is now in use in the Graefenberg Institute, and is considered the most valuable discovery in the healing art of the age. Dr. P. has also published a work on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, which is now in use in the Graefenberg Institute, and is considered the most valuable work on the subject ever published. Price, $1. Sent by mail, post paid, to any address. Dr. P. may be consulted daily, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Consultation free. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Patients can be accommodated with board in the Institute, at $4 per week. Dr. P. may be consulted by letter, enclosing $1 and stamp.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS System, with Illustrations. By W. A. HAMMOND, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the Vermont Medical College. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO., 443 and 445 Broadway. 1 vol. 8vo. Price, cloth, $3; silver or rubber, $3 50; partial sets, gold, per book, $2; silver or rubber, $2 50.

Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNER WANTED.—A PERSON WITH $3,000 to $5,000 can purchase a half interest in a well established business, which will warrant a handsome income. Address, with real name, box 2,531 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1860.

Proposals will be received at this office until JANUARY 1, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the following articles, viz:

Bread, navy, 1,000,000 pounds.
Flour, 1,000,000 pounds.
Beef, mess, 1,000,000 pounds.
Pork, mess, 1,000,000 pounds.
Beans, 1,000,000 pounds.
Rice, 1,000,000 pounds.
Coffee, 1,000,000 pounds.
Sugar, 1,000,000 pounds.
Vinegar, 1,000,000 gallons.
Candles, 1,000,000 pounds.
Soap, 1,000,000 pounds.
Tobacco, 1,000,000 pounds.
Whiskey, 1,000,000 gallons.

Also, Hospital Stores, Clothing, Medicines, Instruments, Furniture, Fuel, Forage, Stationery, Coal, Iron, Steel, Lumber, Timber, Hardware, Oakum, Canvas, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Tallow, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Copper, Sheathing Nails, Spikes, Bolts, Yellow Metal, Composition, Lead, Shot, Powder, Cutlery, Tools, Mathematical Instruments, Glass, Crockery, Hollow Ware, Lamps, Oil Cans, Candlesticks, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Tubs, Mops, Mats, Matches, Twine, Rope, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Mittens, Suspenders, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Flannel, Linen, Cotton, Woollen, Canton Flannel, Bunting, Ticking, Drilling, Duck, Sheeting, Shirting, Tapes, Thread, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Trimmings, Scissors, Thimbles, Combs, Brushes, Soap, Starch, Blacking, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dressings, Bandages, Splints, Trusses, Crutches, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Clothing

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Reported Arrival of Bragg at Holly Springs with Rebel Reinforcements.

Concentration of the Forces Under Pemberton and Price.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BATTLE.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 21.

Passengers from La Grange report that the main body of our army is still there. None but cavalry have yet been to Holly Springs, but they returned. The railroad bridge, three miles south of La Grange, burned by the rebels, is being rapidly rebuilt.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 18th, says that BRAGG had arrived at Holly Springs last Saturday, with 35,000 troops; that he, PEMBERTON and PRICE were making all possible preparation to give GRANT battle.

RETURNED TENNESSEEANS IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 20.

A number of returned Tennesseeans were serenaded at the St. Cloud Hotel this evening. A large crowd was in attendance. Brief but stirring speeches were made by Parson BROWNLOW and Mr. MAYNARD. The latter declared the people would maintain their Government at all hazard, and that the rebels must submit unconditionally.

A grand rally will take place to-morrow night to hear Parson BROWNLOW.

The river here is rising slowly, but is still very low.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Demonstration of the Rebels Lately Driven into the Boston Mountains.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 21.

Advices have been received stating that the enemy in the Southwest had advanced, 15,000 strong, from Boston Mountains to Cave Hill, apparently intending to give battle. Our forces, under Gen. BLUNT, learned that the enemy was at Cave Hill. BLUNT made preparations to move upon them, but he soon found, as if apprised, the rebels had hurriedly withdrawn and again retired to the mountains. This is all the intelligence at present received relative to this movement.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has received temporary leave of absence from his command on account of sickness, and is now on his way to St. Louis.

Brig.-Gen. GORMAN has been instructed to report for orders to Gen. CURTIS, and will shortly arrive here.

FIGHT IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Rout of a Body of Rebels Near Piketon—Capture of Eighty Prisoners, a Lot of Arms, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 20.

Col. J. DILS, Jr., on Nov. 10, writes Adjutant-General FINNELL that he has routed the rebels out of Eastern Kentucky, capturing eighty prisoners and a large lot of tents, guns, wagons, horses and mules, near Piketon.

The main body of the rebels escaped through Pound Gap.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

WHAT THEY CARRIED FROM THE STATE.

Regarding the amount of supplies taken from Kentucky by Gen. BRAGG's army, the Lexington *Observer* says:

"We were here in Lexington and saw something of the removal of Government stores, and witnessed the plunderings of the rebel armies of our dry goods' stores, groceries, etc. Upon the resumption of the publication of the publication of our paper, we stated that an immense amount of Government stores, amounting, perhaps, to $1,000,000, besides arms sufficient to arm eighteen or twenty thousand men, were taken off, and we stated precisely the truth, and there are hundreds here who will bear us out in that statement. There is no justification nor anything to be made by dodging or disguising the facts in the case, and we shall not do so. We are not inclined to think the Richmond *Examiner* far wrong when it published that 'the wagon train of supplies brought out of Kentucky by Gen. KIRBY SMITH was forty miles long, and brought a million yards of jeans, with a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes, and 200 wagon-loads of bacon, 6,000 barrels pork, 1,500 mules and horses, 8,000 beeves, and a large lot of swine.' From the City of Frankfort it is stated that 74,000 yards of jeans were taken from the establishment of Mr. WATSON. From one concern in this city they took $106,000 worth of jeans and linseys, from another $10,000 worth, another $9,000, another $10,000, another $5,000. These different amounts in woolen goods we know to have been removed from this city, as we have the names before us from whom they were taken. Aside from this, in boots, shoes, etc., we know of $30,000 worth that they carried off, and also have the names to show from whom the goods were taken. From one house, seven boxes of new Springfield rifles, and nine boxes of muskets, with all the tents belonging to MAYCLAIR'S cavalry, 40 kegs of horseshoes, and 120 boxes belonging to four regiments, containing clothing and subsistence. The articles taken from this house were valued by the rebels themselves at more than $10,000, and they so declared at the time. The Adams Express Office was robbed of everything it contained. All the goods that had been sent and deposited in the establishment from all parts of the country were seized and appropriated The furniture, silver-ware, etc., belonging to MORGAN VANCE, Esq., which had been sent for safe keeping to Mr. HARRIS, the Agent for the Express Company, after the burning of his valuable property, near Harrodsburgh, were all appropriated by the victors—taken away and distributed by them at Nicholasville and perhaps elsewhere to sympathizers with the rebellion. Mr. HARPER'S fine cloak and all his personal property were removed from his office—the whole house was stripped of everything of value. These facts were patent to all at the time of their occurrence, and we have no disposition to disguise them now. For four weeks during the stay of the rebels here, a train of cars was running daily to Nicholasville, bearing away mess pork and other articles necessary to the subsistence of armies, while trains of wagons—huge in number—were moving out on the Richmond, Versailles and Nicholasville roads, day and night, loaded with valuable commodities. To say that the rebel armies took 'immense stores from Kentucky' is all grammon,' is simply a misrepresentation, out of which no good can grow. We were here and saw and know what occurred, and can prove what we assert. Lexington afforded the rebels, when they entered it, the richest harvest they have reaped during the war, and nothing is to be made by disguising the fact."

Republican City Convention.

NOMINATION MADE—A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

The delegates to the City Convention met Thursday evening at the Republican headquarters, corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway, to nominate a candidate for Corporation Counsel. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., President, occupied the Chair. The roll of delegates having been called, Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN presented a resolution, to the effect that a Committee of nine be appointed for the purpose of conferring with other political organizations in relation to the nomination of a candidate for Corporation Counsel, said Committee to report to the Convention on Tuesday evening next.

Alderman DAYTON moved to amend, by striking out all after the word "resolved," and insert, that this Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for Corporation Counsel.

Considerable discussion ensued on the moving of this amendment, in which Mr. WAKEMAN, WM. M. EVARTS, HENRY A. SMITH, DANIEL M. PETIT and others took part.

The question on the adoption of Alderman DAYTON'S amendment was then taken, the ayes and noes being called, and declared lost—Ayes, 28; Noes, 79.

The original resolution was then adopted. Ex-Alderman TUCKER, of the Eighth Ward, Chairman of the Committee appointed to inform Comptroller HAWES of his renomination by the Convention at its last session, reported that that gentleman had agreed to accept the nomination. The announcement was received with great applause.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee of nine:

Abram Wakeman, of the Twelfth Ward; Henry W. Smith, of the Ninth Ward; Wm. M. Evarts, of the Eighteenth Ward; Isaac Dayton, of the Sixteenth Ward; Amor J. Williamson, of the Second Ward; Wm. A. Dowling, of the Nineteenth Ward; Chas. A. Dana, of the Fifteenth Ward; Wm. R. Stewart, of the Twentieth Ward; Andrew Blakeley, of the Eighth Ward.

On motion, the officers of the Convention were added to the Committee, viz.:

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, President, of the Eighteenth Ward; HENRY H. HUELAT, Secretary, of the Fourth, and E. S. MCPHERSON, Secretary, of the Nineteenth Ward.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next, to hear the report of the Committee.

STIMSON'S ADVERTISING CHESS AND CHECKER BOARD—Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by L. STIMSON, Stationer, No. 3 Broad-st., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

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Mme. DEMOREST'S $5 SEWING-MACHINES. The embodiment of practical utility, and a marvel of simplicity; makes the running-stitch very rapid and perfect; uses a common needle and will last a lifetime. Address MME. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, N. Y. For further particulars, see Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, or send for circular.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. LORINI'S success, last evening, in "Lucrezia Borgia," exceeded the best expectations of her friends, and surpassed, in musical interest, the promise of her *début*. In the difficult and dramatic music of the first act she sang so well, and delivered her voice with such a fine, artistic sense of its capacity, that its inadequacy for so large a building ceased to be noticed, whilst its beautiful, fresh quality was as remarkable as the skill and taste of her method and phrasing. It is now evident that in Mme. LORINI we have an artist who is destined to grow upon the audience; one who leaves in each performance something pleasant to be expected in the next. In the majority of instances, our *prime donne* play their best cards on the opening night, and lose ever afterwards.

The performance was a good one in all respects, Signor BRIGNOLI being in remarkably fine voice. The superb trio of the third act was rapturously encored, thanks mainly to the delicious voice of this gentleman. Signor SUSINI was the *Duke*, and Mlle. MORENSI the *Orsini*.

There will be a grand extra performance at the Academy to-night, on which occasion Gen. MCCLELLAN will be present. "Il Trovatore" and an act from "Norma" will be given. In consequence of this lengthy programme the opera commences at 7½ instead of 8 o'clock.

"OLIVER TWIST" AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY, TO-NIGHT.—Last night Mr. FORREST concluded his engagement at the Brooklyn Academy, before a very large audience, in "Richard the Third." To-night, Mr. JEFFERSON'S adaptation of DICKENS' "Oliver Twist" will be given at this house. Miss HERON will appear in the fearful character of *Nancy*, in which Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN created such a sensation. The indications are that the house will be crowded, and the Wheatley season crowned with success.

T. Mason Jones on John Milton.

MASON JONES lectured at Irving Hall last evening, to a house full, on "JOHN MILTON." Portentious policemen parading the passage ways possibly preserved public propriety. At any rate, the lecturer was undisturbed, except by welcome plaudits. He commenced by taking the trouble to contradict certain allegations of a notorious daily journal relative to the disturbance at the last lecture, denying that he was the employe of any party, and stating that he came to this country simply to deliver his lectures, with a few thousand dollars in his pockets and a few ideas in his head. He hated tyranny and loved freedom, and part of his intention in visiting this country was to write a book, and place the cause of the North correctly before the British public. He had no design to interfere in our local politics, and professed a profound ignorance of the distinction between Hard Shells and Soft Shells, and doughfaces, while to him the definition of a "butternut" was an inexpressible mystery. He dealt with principles as his topics suggested, and would, when occasion offered, enforce the lessons of history. He announced that his previous lecture would be repeated on Tuesday evening next at the Academy of Music.

Mr. JONES made his brief sketch of the life of JOHN MILTON, the occasion of sundry dissertations on various topics, giving freely his opinion of things generally, intermixed with some good anecdotes, some old ones, occasional word-pictures of striking vividness, apt and inapt quotations, delivered with some monotony, and most rapturous laudations of the subject of his sketch. He seemed to delight in presenting MILTON'S virtues, by contrast, pitting him against PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, GOETHE and BYRON, and characterizing his first wife as a "vain, empty-headed, conceited fool." The antitheses were skillfully drawn, and in proportion as MILTON was raised to the acme of honor, the others were plunged into depths of degradation—a proceeding which, while it pleased most of the audience, elicited from a few signs of disapprobation. His apotheosis of the old Puritans, of MILTON'S noble patriotism, self-sacrificing devotion, christian fortitude, and lofty manliness, were full of thrilling oratorical effect; the language, and fervent, earnest utterance relieving, to a great extent, an ungraceful gesture, and indistinct pronounciation.

Mr. JONES' criticism of "Paradise Lost" was that MILTON should never have written it at all; that the subject was not of a character fit for the pen of man, and that MILTON failed, as all men must fail, who undertake to put words in the mouth of Deity. He drew an impressive picture of MILTON in his lonely garret, and told, with marked effect, the anecdote of the blind poet's answer to the royal taunt that God had afflicted him with blindness as a punishment, when he reminded his unfeeling accuser that his father had lost not only his sight but his head.

As a whole, the lecture was quite as entertaining and instructive as many of those which are annually delivered before New-York audiences.

The Prince de Joinville and the Duryee Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondent of your paper, writing from Warrenton, is somewhat in error in accusing the Prince de Joinville of an act of injustice in giving to "WARREN" the credit of having organized the "Fifth New-York Zouaves," and bestows on Gen. DURYEE the credit of having brought that regiment to the standard of efficiency and perfection in drill and discipline which arrested the critical eye of the Prince de Joinville. To Gen. DURYEE unquestionably belongs the credit of organizing the regiment. His name was sufficient to attract a class of young men of a degree of intelligence and education rarely to be met with among the rank and file of armies. To his activity and zeal the Fifth New-York Volunteers, complete in all its military armament and equipage, was one of the first to take the field at the outbreak of the rebellion. To Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, who has been in command almost from the battle of Great Bethel to Antietam, is due the sole credit of having brought the Fifth Regiment to its present state of discipline. It was to his severe and exacting discipline, his unceasing efforts in the education of his officers and men, his stubbornness of purpose, his incessant toil, his utter disregard of his own personal comfort, (and that of his officers,) his wonderful example of endurance coupled with a thorough contempt of danger and the most aspiring courage, that elevated the Fifth New-York Volunteers to such a position that not even he who had looked upon the magnificent legions of continental armies, could pass it by without a smile of approbation.

C.,
Late Captain Duryee's Zouaves.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Arrived, an Italian schooner of fifty tons, from Mazatlan, bringing $128,000 in treasure.

Sailed, ship *Windward*, for New-York.

Trade is moderately active; sales 1,000 firkins Butter at 25c., market firmer; 60,000 lbs. San Francisco Cordage at 9¾c.@10c.; 25,000 lbs. Tarred, 12½c.; Cheese, 15c.; Drills, 50c.; Bales, 20c.; Eastern Hops, 20c.; 5,000 kegs Nails at $4.

Telegraphic news from Oregon mention the hanging of four highway robbers by vigilance committees at Florence City and Lewiston, in Washington Territory, on the 9th. It is believed an organized band of highwaymen infest the mining region.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 20.

The Money market is quiet, with an ample supply of capital at 1¾@2. Exchange remains the same as at last steamer day. Legal Tender Notes 84@86. Coal Oil inflated; sales 60c.@70c. Hard Coal declined; sales, $18 75. The ships *Highlander* and *Madelan* have been chartered to take Wheat to Liverpool, the former at £2 10s. Desirable tonnage is still scarce and wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 21.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 175 passengers and $695,000 in treasure for New-York and $537,000 for England. Total—$1,332,000.

The Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Friday, Nov. 21.

We have had very heavy rains since Wednesday. The river is now quite deep and rising rapidly.

The navigation of the Ohio will be resumed immediately.

Steamers are preparing to receive freights for all points between Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

[Advertisement.] AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—UDOLPHO WOLFE, SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, FOR SALE FROM UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

The following firms will supply country merchants and the City trade. Persons who wish to purchase at the present low price, had better make early application before the price is advanced.

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HENRY SWIFT & CO.	No. 117 Broadway.
TURNER BROTHERS	No. 352 Washington-street.
E. G. SELF	No. 191 Duane-street.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS	No. 91 Fulton-street.
HOYT & BLANCHARD	No. 215 Fulton-street.
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F. BOHDE & CO.	No. 204 Fulton-street.
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CONRAD FOX	No. 81 Barclay-street.
CARLE & STRONG	No. 153 Water-street.
S. LINGTON & SON	No. 216 Front-street.
BASH, GALE & ROBINSON	No. 186 Greenwich-street.
MORGAN & ALLEN	No. 46 Cliff-street.
JAMES L. DAVIS	No. 184 South-street.
HENRY HARMS	No. 286 Washington-street
POWERS & FOSHAY	No. 101 Murray-street.
J. & D. WESTFALL	No. 194 South-street.
FARRAR & LYON	No. 91 South-street.
PARR & SEAMAN	Nos. 117 and 118 West-street.
H. C. OAKLEY	No. 11 Park-row.
P. A. WHITE	Nos. 49 and 50 Frankfort-street.
ACKER, MERRALL & CO.	No. 132 Chambers-street.
PARK & TILFORD	No. 112 Sixth av. and 821 Broadway.
HENRY A. KERR	No. 746 Broadway.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.	No. 158 Fifth-avenue.
ALERO & SMITH	No. 328 Bowery.
MACY & CO.	No. 319 Sixth-avenue.
J. & W. GEERY	No. 719 Broadway.
TILFORD & CO.	No. 10 Fourth-avenue.
CASWELL, MACK & CO.	Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.] LAST DAY OF THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS AT BARNUM'S.—Their engagements are such that they cannot remain longer. See them there to-day, or you never can see them. In addition to them, and Com. NUTT and a host of other novelties, the splendid drama "Victorine" is played afternoon and evening—sufficient, in all conscience, for a quarter.

[Advertisement.] Lawyers, Judges and Statesmen will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. It is understood and applied by some, and should be by all. Examinations, with full written descriptions given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.] HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MACDONOUGH—MARSTON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, at the residence of Gabriel Van Cott, Esq., by Rev. Geo. S. HAYS, Mr. HARRY R. MACDONOUGH to Miss LOTTIE A. MARSTON, both of this City.

☞ Washington papers please copy

JOHNSON—YARNER.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. D. Johnson, Mr. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, of Stratford, Conn., to Miss CAROLINE M. YARNER, daughter of Thomas Yarner, Esq., of this City

DIED.

BAILEY.—At his father's residence, Tappan, NEWTON, eldest son of Floyd and Amelia Bailey, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Saturday, (this day,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Saturday, Aug. 30, at the battle near Groveton, Va., in the 28th year of his age, Lieut. WARREN W. CHAMBERLAIN, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A., son of Wm. Chamberlain, of Dutchess County.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, GEORGIANA, second daughter of George and Margaretta Crawford, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 261 West 19th-st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, by the 8¼ A. M. Harlem train, on Monday, 24th inst.

DEL HOYO.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Lispenard-st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

DOUGLASS.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, of membranous croup, WILLIE J., only son of William J. and Elizabeth Douglass, aged 1 year, 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 461 3d-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.

FOSTER.—Suddenly, in the hospital at Suffolk, Va., on Friday, Nov. 14, CHARLES WELLER, son of P. H. Foster, of Yonkers, N. Y., in the 19th year of his age, a member of Co. G, First New-York Mounted Rifles.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, without further invitation.

GOELET.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, 21st inst., SARAH JANE, daughter of Robert W. and the late Jane Goelet, in the 5th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at the M. E. Church on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation

KIRBY.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 20, at the residence of his father, No. 764 8th-av., ANDREW D. KIRBY, son of James P. and Jane Kilby, aged 27 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Funeral will take place at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, Nov. 22, at No. 764 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

KING.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Nov. 21, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY ANN, wife of Peter King, and daughter of Maria Redpath, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 70 Erie-st., Jersey City.

MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 20, Mrs. JANE E. MURRAY, aged 48 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 Tillary-st. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

PASTACALDI.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 21, MICHAEL PASTACALDI, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Irving-place.

SOUTHERLAND.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, PRUDY ELIZABETH, wife of William Southerland, Jr., and daughter of O. Hudson, Farmingdale, L. I., after a lingering illness of disease of the heart, aged 34 years, 9 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Church in West 24th-st., near 9th-av., on Sunday, Nov. 23, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are affectionately invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

TYRRELL.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, SAMUEL R. TYRRELL, aged 40 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Congregational Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Varick Lodge, No. 31, F. and A. M., and of sister Lodges, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to meet at the Rooms of Varick Lodge, No. 67 Grand-st., at 11½ o'clock Sunday morning.

WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, HATTIE STONER, only child of Hattie S. and the late Edwin Williamson, aged 3 years.

Funeral on Saturday, (to-day,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, D. D. Williamson, No. 56 East 24th-st.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Nov. 21, after a short illness, ROBERT WILSON, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. M. Wackerhagen, No. 430 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon sets.... 9 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 12 | Gov. Island. 9 02 | Hell Gate.... 10 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..., FRIDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. Ballen, City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Kemhardt & Co.

Ship Merchant, Sprague, San Francisco, E. M. Cosley.

Barks Henry Trowbridge, Duntye, Barbadoes; Faith, Paddock, Bordeaux, B. P. & G. D. Lent; J. M. Thurston, (Br.,) Gilkey, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Alonzo G. Mamora, (Ital.,) Cavassa, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Harriet Crosley, Baltimore, ——; Heroine, Nickerson, Cienfuegos; Tinopis, Bassett & Nickerson; Volunteer, Gorham, Barcelona, Bacon & Russell.

Brigs Scotland, McLellan, Scotland, Tupper & Beattie; Mary E. Ladd, (Br.,) Ellis, Cienfuegos, Edmiston Bros.; Urania, (Hamb.,) Grescheo, St. Thomas, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Fortuna, (Port.,) Bordu, Lisbon, Ravenscyer & Co.; C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Conway, Dublin, D. S. De Wolf.

Schooners Mabel, Moore, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Richard Hill, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Oriole, Hamer, Essex, Mass., John Boynton & Son; Francis Barrett, Nickerson, Port Royal, E. D. Harriot & Co.; M. L. Wedmore, Farrell, New-Haven, ——; Adaline, Sprague, Pembroke, Me., ——; Quail, Brewster, Thomaston, ——; Eliza Phalo, Jones, Philadelphia, ——; Alve, (Br.,) St. Clair, Turks Island, P. I. Meyius & Son; Emma L. Day, Hackley, Newbern, N. C., Wm. C. Hamilton & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Londonderry, H. I. & C. A. De Wolf.

Sloops Myrtle, Youngs, New-Haven, ——; Warren, Stoker, New-Haven, ——.

Arrived.

U. S. Surveying steamer Bibb, Commander Boutelle, Boston 40 hours.

Steamship William Cary, (Br., of London,) Gelassie, Cardiff Oct. 24, via Falmouth, Eng., Oct. 30, with railroad iron to McAndrew & Wann. Nov. 21, 30 miles S. of Sandy Hook, spoke schr. E. Glasson, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Parthean, Dudley, Hartford, with mdse.

Bark Mary Louisa, (Br.,) Atkinson, Bristol, Eng., 54 ds., in ballast order. Has had very heavy weather; split and lost sails.

Brig Martha Post, Robbins, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Experienced very heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Althea, (Br.,) Messenger, Salt Cay 15 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had heavy easterly weather; has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras; lost foremast and mainmast.

Schr.